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THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 10, 1885.

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Taking Toll.

In the door of the mill stood Richard Lee,
White as an image of snow was he,
From his heavy boots to his bearded lips,
From the crown of his head to his finger tips.
Now, slowly jogging along the street,
Drove Farmer Brown with his grist of wheat,
And with him Bessie fresh as the spring,
And ripe as the fruits the fall months bring.

While the farmer drove about the town,
Young Lee ground the wheat and bolted it down,
With many a glance at the maiden fair,
Who sat by the door in the oaken chair.
At last he called her in shouting tones,
And she stood by the whirling, rumbling stones,
And watched the grain as it ebbed so still,
Till the farmer came;—but the noise of the mill

Drowned the sound of his feet; over the hopper,
A good deal closer than he thought was proper,
Two heads were bent; and when Richard Lee
Saw him standing there, he stammered: "I—see
That—is" (then he paused and shuffled his feet)
"I think there are weevils in your wheat!"
But the farmer smiled and said: "Well, Boss,
Of two evils always choose the less."

And the maiden looked confused and meek;
With a patch of flour on one cheek!
Still the old man didn't take it ill,
For he knew young Richard owned the mill,
But he mused as they slowly rode away:
"Well! I've been to mill now many a day—
Say forty odd years—but bless my soul!
That chap beats all of them taking toll."

Homeward.

The day dies slowly in the western sky,
The sunset splendor fades, and wan and cold
The far peaks wait the sunrise; cheerily
The goatherd calls his wanderers to their fold.
My weary soul, that pain would cease to roam,
Take comfort—evening bringeth all this home.
Homeward the swift-winged seagull takes its flight,
The ebbing tide breaks softly on the sand,
The sunlit boats draw shoreward for the night,
The shadows deepen o'er the sea and land.
Behold, one evening God shall lead thee home.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Macon, Ga., suffered a loss of $40,000 by fire on the night of the 3rd inst.

The President has appointed Jas. W. Porch, of Missouri, to be Consul General to Mexico.

The total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports from Sep. 1 to Dec. 4, 1885, are 2,658,873 bales.

The New York *Post* of the 4th inst. reports an advance in future deliveries for December, the market closing easy.

A locomotive boiler on the Upson R. R., Ga., exploded on the 4th inst., killing the engineer and scalding the fireman.

W. R. Grace, the mayor of New York city, has sued Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the *World*, for libel—damages $50,000.

Queen Victoria has personally invested Lady Randolph Churchill with the insignia of the imperial order of the Crown of India.

Burglars exploded the safe of the banking house of Cantel & Co., of Freedom, Pa., with giant powder, and got away with $12,000.

Havana estimates are that the sugar crop of this year will considerably exceed that of last season, which amounted to about 620,000 tons.

The European powers have appointed consuls at Philippolis to form a war commission of inquiry. England is not likely to participate.

On the 3rd inst. the President appointed J. Bomar Harris to the position of United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi.

Moritz Gusdorf, one of the most prominent business men of Selma, Ala., committed suicide the other day while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Returns received in London up to 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst. show the election of 274 liberals, 216 conservatives and 53 nationalists.

The Paris official journals state that a general conference of the powers at Berlin with regard to the Servian-Bulgarian troubles is in contemplation.

The great wire and iron works of Barnum & Co., Detroit, Mich., were burned last Thursday. They covered a whole block and the loss was more than $250,000.

At a recent battle near Giniss 1,000 British troops defeated 4,000 rebels. The latter afterwards attacked the fort at Ambigol and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The iron dealers at Pittsburg, Pa., report an advance of $1.00 on pig iron and 50 cents on metal; business is good and the mills are booking all the orders they can fill.

Another tragedy at the old reservoir in Richmond, Va.—an aged widow living in the neighborhood found lying on the floor of her house with her throat cut from ear to ear.

The signal corps at Kitty Hawk Station, N. C., reports the total loss last week of the British bark Harkaway near Coffey's inlet. The crew of 13 men were rescued by the life-saving corps of Coffey's Station.

An earthquake in Algiers on the 4th inst. destroyed portions of the towns of Mascard and Medeah and three-fourths of the town of Masila. Forty-four killed and wounded, of whom several are Europeans, are reported.

The London *Standard* warns Turkey that England will not be a party to any scheme to defraud Roumelia and Bulgaria of the reward of their valor, and that it will be an evil day for Turkey when its troops enter Roumelia.

A fast express train on the Erie R. R. was wrecked near Scio, N. Y., on the 3rd inst. The engineer was killed, the train took fire, two cars were burned, and only by the heroic action of the citizens great loss of life was prevented.

A serious accident took place on the Alabama & Great Southern R. R., near Portersville, Ala., on the 3rd inst., the train breaking in two, the sections colliding with a frightful wreck, and killing a brakeman and wounding the conductor.

On the night of the 2nd inst. a fire took place at Bay City, Mich., totally destroying what was perhaps the largest lumber mill in the world, having an annual capacity of about 40,000,000 feet of lumber, besides staves, shingles and heading.

Mr. Buck, Minister to Peru, reports to our Secretary of State three days' fighting in the streets of Lima, at the end of which a truce was declared, Iglesias and Carceres both agreeing to relinquish the executive power and submit to a provisional government.

NEW YORK TOPICS.

THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY

A Priestly Rogue—New York's Educational Needs and Facilities—Trained Nurses—A Touching Southern Picture—Good and Bad Luck in the Great City—Grant's Book and Grant's Daughter.

Special Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1885.—You will have to wait a very long time for a story that is either more interesting or more diabolical than one that has lately been made known here. Old Mr. Morgan, the proprietor of the great Morgan steamship line from New York to the Gulf points, left $11,000,000 when he died, and he left a childless widow—his second wife. Old Morgan himself was rather an odd customer, being noted chiefly for his love of the dollar; but the widow Morgan was a good deal odder, and was noted for her carelessness of mere money. She was, as she thought, a great leader of fashion, and her eccentricities would match the romance of Don Quixote. She spent $200,000 for orchids—the most noteworthy collection in the world—which some time ago, just after her death, were sold at auction here for a mere fraction of what they had cost. She spent a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars for jewelry. She spent $42,000 for the furnishing of a single room. The furniture dealers and jewellers know a good thing when they see it, and they saw a good thing in the careless old lady, and got rich by it. So far this is only the story of a very rich and very eccentric old widow. But here the real gist of the romance begins. About the time old Morgan died a Presbyterian preacher, whose name is Conkling, came into view. He administered consolation to the dying man and to the bereft woman. It is not strange at all that from her abundance she should have been considerate of the needs of the poor preacher's family, and contributed largely to their support. That was only generous and proper in her. But this parson was equal to the occasion and to the temptation. So he kept on ministering to the old lady in right loyal fashion, especially during the weaker days, as became him. It was noticed that he kept growing richer. He was only a poor parson, and had to deny himself not a few of the good things of life because his salary was not larger. In due course of time, without any increase of salary, he moved from his poor man's house to a magnificent residence on a fashionable street. He took a long vacation in Europe. Presently the new house was fitted up in the most elaborate style, the furniture costing more than $30,000. The good man somehow came into possession of $300,000 in government bonds. In short, the Rev. Dr. Conkling, though his salary was yet small, was a very rich man. Of course he begged it from old Mrs. Morgan—in plain English, stole it. She made all this a gift outright, and the heirs of the Morgan estate can do nothing about it; but it is as clear a case of ministerial extortion as this world holds record of. The Rev. Dr. Conkling is very indignant that the papers should print the story, and he is evidently not aware that a large portion of the Christian world regard him simply as a thief.

NEW YORK'S LACK OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY.

Ex-Senator Leland Stanford's giving so many millions to establish a great university in California has caused the question to be raised here why some rich New Yorker does not build and endow a great New York University. The city has all sorts of special schools, of course, and Columbia College, which is one of the very richest institutions in the land; but it is not in the broadest sense a University.

A GREAT CITY'S EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

There is one reason, perhaps, why they do not that is a very good one. You cannot make a university merely by giving money, and there is already every facility in New York for learning anything from banjo-music to Sanskrit theology. There has just been opened a notable addition to the teaching facilities of the city—a school of opera. Pupils are admitted who have already attained such perfection in operatic music and performances as warrants the hope that they can excel at it, and they are to be taught everything they could learn in the great conservatories of Europe. Twenty young ladies presented themselves on the first day.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

have proved very great successes. Women are taught anatomy, *materia medica* and the practical work of caring for the sick and injured, and given diplomas as competent nurses when they finish their instruction and experience in the hospitals. They are not physicians, but in fact they are more useful in many cases than physicians, for they have a scientific and thorough knowledge of what must be done in cases of sickness. These schools have been attended by many of the very best young ladies of first families in many parts of the country, and some pupils have come to them from Southern States. The profession, besides being useful and honorable in the extreme, is exceedingly lucrative. When wealthy people employ a nurse they can afford and they expect to pay for it. One young lady whose friends I know is said to have made more than $3,000 last year by her skill and care and knowledge as a trained nurse.

GEN. SHALER'S TEMPTATION AND FALL.

A great sensation has been caused by the arrest of Gen. Alexander Shaler on the charge of taking a bribe as a public officer. He served with great distinction in the war, and he has held civil positions of the highest trust. He is a man whose social and financial connections are of the very best, too, and few men in New York have more friends than he. He was, as an officer of the State militia, one of the commissioners to purchase sites in this city for the erection of armories, and the sites that were purchased cost much more than was asked or than they were worth. An investigation has revealed the fact that a part of the surplus price was given by the real estate agent through whom the trade was made to Gen. Shaler to remove a mortgage of $9,000 that was on a certain property of his. He has been arrested, and it seems inevitable that he will be sent to the penitentiary. There is one thing to be said for the law in New York: it hits high as well as low. The prisons and the penitentiary are full of men who were rich and who stood high in life.

THE BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

If you had $1,000 to spend in Christmas presents for your friends you could now spend every cent of it in New York for small, beautiful, cheap and useful presents, without beginning to exhaust the list of captivating novelties that are already everywhere displayed—books, cards, toys, household ornaments, ingeniously useful tricks and beautiful things of all conceivable kinds. The rich are never at a loss what to buy. If you have money enough you can do anything. The trouble comes where you are poor, and must make every dime go its full possible length. These millions of attractive novelties are not made for the rich, but for the vast multitude of people with moderate incomes.

I have seen the proof sheets of one of the very handsomest of all the Christmas periodicals that will appear this year. A large full-page picture is a tender and true scene that will touch a tender spot in every Southern heart of either race. It is the picture of an old-fashioned Southern country home. The white house, the large trees, the steps, the rickety fence and the kind face of the master are all true to life. A gray-haired old negro and his wife and numerous offspring come up through the yard to their old home and meet their old master. You can see the pleasant reminiscence of old times steal over their faces and the genuine joy of the occasion. As the old negro approaches his old master he says, "A-wishin' aw yo' a happy Christmas, sah."

HONORS TO THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

There was universal respect paid here to the memory of the dead Vice President. Flags on all public and on many private buildings were at half mast, and papers and men of all political faiths joined in praising the high character and good qualities of the dead statesman. There is much talk in political circles about who shall be elected to take his place as President of the Senate. It will be decided before your readers see this.

SOUTHERN NEGROES IN NEW YORK.

It is not an uninteresting piece of news to you, I imagine, to hear that there are a great many Southern negroes in New York who have accumulated more than $100,000 apiece as waiters, drivers and body-servants. Yet there are scores and scores of others who came here to make fortunes, and found squalid poverty and no friends to care for them. Whether a man be white or black, coming to seek his fortune in the metropolis is a good deal a matter of luck. If he fails, he fails irredeemably, and that is the last of him. There are no friends here for his misfortune. If he succeeds, he succeeds on a large scale, and his example tempts others to come and try it, most of whom, of course, reap only bitter disappointment.

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK

is out to-day. It is likely that it will have a larger sale than any other book ever published in America except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The real publisher (the firm name is Webster & Co.) is Mark Twain, and he will add a good many thousands of dollars to his already big pile by the profits on this book.

"Mark" was 50 years old yesterday, and some of his literary friends made it pleasant for him by writing him sonnets and congratulations.

NELLIE GRANT AND THE GOSSIPS.

The story is denied that Nellie Grant (Mrs. Sartoris) is so unhappy with her husband that a divorce will be obtained. Fred Grant has contradicted the report. But it is generally understood that Sartoris is not the greatest man in England.

How Chase was Appointed Chief Justice.

By Ben Perley Poore.

Chief Justice Taney died in October, 1864, and Mr. Sumner immediately urged the President to appoint as his successor Mr. Chase, who had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury some three months before. There was then much dissatisfaction with Mr. Lincoln's administration, and the friends of Mr. Chase were openly and secretly urging his nomination.

When Mr. Sumner came to Washington he renewed his request that Mr. Chase be appointed, and he had several interviews with Mr. Lincoln on the subject. One day Mr. Lincoln suggested that he send for Mr. Chase and frankly tell him that he wanted to nominate him as Chief Justice, and that he (Chase) would make the greatest and best Chief Justice the country had ever had, if he would only give up all idea of being elected President. Mr. Sumner replied that such a statement, however frank it might be, would never answer, as it would not only expose him (Mr. Lincoln) to criticism as wanting to purchase an opponent, but it would be offensive to Mr. Chase, as an attempt to extort from him a pledge that he would never be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Lincoln, who was quick-witted, saw the force of Mr. Sumner's argument and pleasantly said: "Well, take this card and write on it the name to the man you desire to have appointed." Mr. Sumner wrote "Salmon P. Chase," and Salmon P. Chase was promptly nominated on the 6th of December, 1864. Mr. Sumner urged the immediate confirmation of the appointment, and having carried it hastened from the Senate chamber to congratulate the new Chief Justice. As he came out of the room in which he conveyed the news, he met Mrs. Kate Sprague, who shook her index finger at him and said: "And you, too, Mr. Sumner? Are you in this business of shelving papa? But never mind, I will defeat you all!" Mr. Sumner used to relate this incident as showing how he had been rewarded for what he regarded as one of the most praiseworthy acts of his life. Besides, Mr. Lincoln was not the only candidate for the presidential chair who would lose a rival by the appointment of Judge Chase. Mr. Sumner had strong aspirations in that direction, but I don't think that he regarded the bench of the Supreme Court as a stepping-stone toward the White House. Had the Senate found Mr. Johnson guilty on the impeachment charges, and had Ben Wade thus become President, Mr. Sumner would have been his Secretary of State, and I am not sure that this did not influence Mr. Fessenden in his vote of "Not guilty." Had Gen. Grant offered Mr. Sumner the same position it would have been accepted, with the understanding that he was to direct the foreign policy of the country untrammeled.

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, and has 300 girls from six to eighteen years of age.

A great deal of land around Winchester, England, may be leased for twenty-five cents an acre.

ROYALTY IN AMERICA.

SALE OF THE BONAPARTE PLACE AT BORDENTOWN.

Interesting Personal and Family Associations of the Old House.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The sale at auction of the former residence of Joseph Bonaparte and its beautiful surrounding park, at Bordentown, was a peremptory sale, ordered by the executors. The Bonaparte park does not belong to the Bonapartes now. Soon it will be altogether a thing of the past. Possibly it may be converted into a young ladies' school or a summer boarding house, or it may be split up into truck patches or be used as the site for some sort of factory. In any event, the sale will probably wipe out many clustering romances and lessen the historic interest of the place.

It was Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," who suggested to Joseph Bonaparte to locate at this spot. Stewart himself had a fine place close by, which by a curious fatality of affairs is also for sale. It was for high position and wealth and glory and pleasure that Napoleon was striving, and the Bordentown asylum became part of his plan. His brother, after lavishing money upon it, sold the place to pay his debts, and at an auction in 1847 it was bought in by Thomas Richards, acting as the agent of somebody or other, and afterwards it was purchased by Henry Beckett, who had married into the wealthy Hamilton family, which through the Penns had derived immense tracts in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania from Kings Charles and James. Now, in turn, it is being sold to pay the debts of Henry Beckett's son, a young English aristocrat, whose history in its way, if it could be told in print, would be quite as entertaining as that of Joseph Bonaparte or his lively and interesting relative, Prince Murat.

HOW BONAPARTE CAME HERE.

No doubt now exists that Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's elder brother, was at least his equal in sagacity and his prime adviser, and that as a member of the Directory in his brother's absence he prepared the way for him to become Consul and afterwards Emperor. During the campaign of Austerlitz Joseph was really the ruler of France, and in February, 1808, he obtained with his sword the crown of Spain. Supported by an army of 240,000 Frenchmen and an auxiliary Spanish force, he contended for four years and a half against England, Spain and Portugal. When he entered Madrid he scattered gold in thousands through the streets. When Napoleon issued the decree instituting military governments Joseph begged him not to do it, and warned him of his overthrow. During Napoleon's disastrous absence in Russia Joseph remained in command of the capital and acted as counselor of the Empress. When they met at the Isle d'Aix, just before embarking on the brig *Commerce*, loaded with Bordeaux wine, which was to bring him to Philadelphia, Joseph begged Napoleon to change places with him and make his escape immediately from France. Napoleon refused, however, to desert his generals. Matters had been so skillfully arranged that even the captain of the vessel did not know who King Joseph was until after arriving in this country.

The first house occupied by Joseph Bonaparte in Philadelphia is still standing on Ninth street, near Spruce. For quite a while afterwards he lived at what has now become the Bingham House, at Eleventh and Market streets, and it was there that his grandson, Joseph Lucien Charles Napoleon, now in the French army, was born. During the summers for awhile he occupied the mansion at Landsdowne which had been the residence of John Penn, the last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, and at the close of the Revolution passed into the hands of Mr. Bingham, the grandfather of the late Lord Ashburton. Even after he settled at Bordentown Joseph Bonaparte rented one of Girard's houses on Chestnut street, which he occupied for many years. He wished to buy the ground, and one day at dinner told Stephen Girard he would give him any fair price he might ask. "Well," said Girard, "what will you give?" "If you'll call it a bargain," said Mr. Bonaparte, "I'll cover the whole block from Eleventh to Twelfth and from Chestnut to Market street with silver half-dollars." Shrewd old Girard, who at that moment was about to take a sip of soup, balanced his spoon on one finger and cocking his eye said very slowly: "All right, Monsieur Le Count; but you must stand them up edgeways." The bargain was never made.

THE BORDENTOWN PROPERTY.

This was the man, the queer king in exile, whose favorite home and the park he laid out, much of it with his own hands, is to be sold in a few days. He took a great interest in it, designing the house with subterranean passages and secret doors to the river, and even after his brother was taken to St. Helena expected that he would escape and join him. In one way or another the site of the Bordentown Park has always been held by persons close to royalty.

The Iron Crown.

During the middle ages the iron crown was the subject of much interest and superstition. It was a crown of gold having inside of it a ring of iron, which was said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross, and it was made by order of Princess Theudelinde for her husband Agilulf, king of the Lombards, in the year 591. The crown was afterward given by the queen to the church at Monza. Charlemagne used this crown at the ceremony of his coronation, and after him all the emperors who were also kings of Lombardy made similar use of it. Napoleon I., it is said, when in Milan in 1805, put this crown on his head, saying: "God has given it to me; woe to him who shall touch it!" The "great woodman of Europe," as Victor Hugo called Napoleon, founded the Order of the Iron Crown, which still exists in Austria. It fell into disuse after Napoleon's fall, but was revived by Francis I. in 1816, and is now regarded as a high honor in Austria. The iron crown was taken by the Austrians to Vienna in 1859, but was presented to the king of Italy in 1866, and is now among the royal treasures in Naples.

The wealthy men who oppose the running of a street car line on Fifth avenue, New York, have subscribed $300,000 to put a new line of stages on the avenue, with the hope that they can head off the street car scheme.

DOWN IN A SALT MINE.

A Glittering Underground City with its Pillars of Crystal.

Correspondence of the London News.

"Light a few candles," was the order passed as we were leaving Winsford, and I am under the impression that the hole down below is like any other hole, and that the "few candles" will just give us light enough for the space of some three or four yards. But we shall see. We step into our iron bucket. The door thereof is closed upon us. The steel ropes are made fast. The signal is given. There is a hesitating, trembling motion, and we dive swiftly into plutonian night, straight, sheer through a tunnel 330 feet deep and 3 feet and 6 inches across, the rim of our bucket now and again grinding, scraping, bumping, screeching against the narrow walls. After the first few seconds have passed one cannot tell, from one's sensations, whether one is going up or down, or is suspended at rest. There is only the trembling of the invisible steel ropes and the scraping sound on the walls.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.

In a minute more we touch the floor of the under-wood with the lightness of a feather. In the name of all the fairies and goblins and gnomes and sprites of the earth, what have we here? Oh! Master Robert, "a few candles!" The city of Dis illuminated—this is what meets my astonished gaze. Open spaces, endless streets turning and winding off in all directions and outlined in spots of light, and in the farthest distance an ornamental group of lights, as if on a wall or some vast supporting pillar. It is as if one looks from some point of vantage upon the lights of a town in a dark night, without moon or stars: not a town with empty space over it, but a town under a horizontal ceiling thirty-three feet above the pavement. On this level pavement the massed bands of the British army may play Strauss's music and the whole of the London west end spin round on "light fantastic toe."

The first feeling of surprise over, I examine my surroundings in leisurely detail. At some distance in front of us looms a dark mass with a horizontal line of lights half way up it. The three of us—Mr. Verdin, the guide and myself—approach it, each carrying a lighted candle across the floor, which appears to be as level as the floor of a drawing room and which is covered with a thin carpet of salt as fine as powder and as dry as tinder.

A MASS OF CRYSTALS.

Wherever the lights fall upon it the dark object glitters as if it were incrusted with rubies and diamonds. It turns out to be a huge square pillar extending from floor to ceiling. Each of its four sides measures twelve yards, it is thirty-three feet high and it is nothing but a mass of crystals. At every twenty-five yards—north, south, east, west—stands one of these gigantic columns—all of them, like this one, masses of many-tinted salt crystals, and with the diamond flash darting over their sides.

The plan of this wonderful colonnade is now obvious. The miners have been cutting their way, all these many generations, horizontally through the solid rock salt, clearing a smooth floor below their feet, leaving a smooth ceiling over their heads, and, at the already named distance, those enormous pilasters whose function is to prevent the roof—that is, the 330 feet of the earth's crust—from falling in. The ceiling is too high to respond very liberally to the flicker of our candle lights, but in a hundred spots it twinkles like stars peering through the clouds of night. They look as though they had the strength of doom, those pillars, and were destined to last to the crack thereof.

From a Counter Jumper to a Great Wall Street Magnate.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

So many stories are told about the rise of men in Wall street that they seldom attract as much attention now as they did years ago, when speculation was carried on with caution. One of the most amusing specimens of Wall street men is to be seen every day on his way to the "street" in a brougham of his own, with a magnificent team of bays and an English coachman on the box. Within the brougham sits the speculator, leaning forward on his cane and looking thoughtfully at his well-gloved hands. He has a pale and almost effeminate face and his manner is reserved and austere. He is very much more exclusive and elegant in the matter of personal adornment and appearance and in deportment more dignified than Mr. Gould, Mr. Connor or Henry Clews, who mostly go up and down in the "elevated" or in yellow cabs.

This young man had charge of a certain department of velvets in a firm on Worth street, and made all the way from $15 to $25 a week. He lived in a boarding house on Twenty-second street, on terms of special friendship with the landlady. His father had performed the marriage ceremony for the landlady in earlier years, and and she kept her eye on the clergyman's son, and fed him dutifully for $8 a week. He had always "played" the bucket shops, and often made very tidy little winnings.

The landlady had saved $4,000 during her many years of keeping boarders, and was about to devote it to paying off a mortgage on her house when the solemn little clergyman's son succeeded in persuading her to invest some of it in Wall street. She was a cautious woman, and agreed to let him have $200 every Monday morning for five successive weeks. This is not a great amount of money, but he happened to catch the market as it rose, and he is with it yet. His profits the first two weeks were enormous, and the landlady threw all her money into the pool.

Now he is living in bachelor's chambers in the Cumberland, dines regularly at Delmonico's, and lives in a state of magnificence suitable to a millionaire. The old Wall street men are immensely amused at the spectacle, for they say a single "slump" of the market will wipe him out of existence as completely as though he had never lived.

The story is again contradicted that Lord Tennyson received a special fee from Queen Victoria for his lines on the Princess Beatrice's wedding. The Poet Laureate is a member of the Queen's household and is paid for his services at an annual fixed salary. In Lord Tennyson's case this fixed salary is $1,000 per annum, which sum he has received since 1851, when he succeeded Wordsworth.

Senator Edmunds is worth half a million.

THE DEAD KING OF SPAIN.

ALFONSO'S CAREER.

Sketch of the Life of the Late King of Spain.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Alfonso Francesco De Assisi Ferdinandi Pio-Juan Maria De La Concepcion Gregorio, eldest son of the former Queen Isabella II., was born at Madrid, November 28, 1857, and hence at the time of his death was within three days of his twenty-eighth year. When the Spaniards, grown tired of profligate rulers, stirred up a revolution in 1868, Isabella, like many a predecessor in kind and position, was driven from her throne. She went to Paris, and the young Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, yet three or four years too young to be the actual King of Spain, went with his mother, and the two resided in Paris for some time. Subsequently Afonso went to Austria in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum or Nobleman's Academy at Vienna. He was admitted January 20, 1872, and remained for three months. Previous to this, on June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella had finally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favor of her son, but no open steps were taken at the time to put him in actual possession. In fact his pretensions were seriously opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt, the Infanta Louisa, but as matters grew more and more complicated at Madrid the claims of Louis Phillippe's grandson were ultimately waived in favor of the heir of Isabella. At the election for a King held by the Cortes on the 17th of November, 1870, the Prince of the Asturias received eight votes, while there were ten votes in blank, which were cast by others of his adherents.

Early in 1874 Alfonso visited England and was entered as a student at the military college at Sandhurst and witnessed the autumn manœuvres at Aldershot and Dartmoor. Later in the year he went over to Paris to visit his mother. On the 22d of December, 1874, in replying to an address from some grandees who had sent him their congratulations on the 28th of the preceding month, the seventeenth anniversary of his birth, Prince Alfonso said that the monarchy alone could terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevailed in Spain, and further declared that a majority of the people of Spain were agreed and had declared their opinion that he only was "the rightful representative of the Spanish monarchy." Before the year closed the scheme was consummated, and on the last day of 1874 he was proclaimed King of Spain by General Martinez Campos in Valencia and was at once recognized as such by all the forces then operating against the Carlists and garrisoning Madrid.

King Alfonso left Paris on January 6, 1875, and landed at Barcelona from a Spanish frigate on the 9th. On the 14th he arrived at Madrid, where, as at all the cities on the route to the capital, he was received with a fair show of enthusiasm. Five days afterwards he started to join the Army of the North, to assume command in the operations against the Carlists. By the close of the first year of his reign the Carlist cause had been fairly suppressed, the victories at San Sebastian and Victoria and especially the capture of Seo de Tugel and Estella proving to Don Carlos that his cause was a lost one and rendering it prudent for him to seek refuge on French soil. On the 20th of February Alfonso returned in triumph to Madrid at the head of 25,000 men and his career as recognized King of Spain was well begun. In the same year the ex-Queen, Isabella, returned to Spain and was received by her son at Santander. In truth an era of reconciliation had set in. But Alfonso was too much like his ancestors to maintain his prestige by any strength of character.

On the 22d of January, 1878, when he was in his 21st year, he was married at the Atocha Church, in Madrid, to his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, the third daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The affair was conducted with great splendor and was made the occasion of great rejoicings; but all this joy was dispelled by the untimely death of the young Queen on the 27th of June in the same year, from nervous gastric fever, accompanied by severe intestinal hemorrhage. The King appeared disconsolate at his loss and it was even rumored that he intended to abdicate. As he was driving through the streets of Madrid on the evening of October 25 he was fired at, but without injury, by a fanatic named Juan Moncasi, who was promptly convicted, sentenced to death and, despite the plea of insanity, garroted on the morning of January 4, 1879. Soon after the King's betrothal was announced to the Princess Marie Christine, a daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria, and the marriage was celebrated on the 29th of November, 1879. Two daughters have been the fruits of this second marriage—the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, born on September 11, 1880, who now becomes Queen of Spain at the immature age of five years, and the Princess Maria Theresa, born on November 12, 1882.

When Alfonso ascended the throne he found Senor Canovas del Castillo at the head of the Ministry, and, except a couple of brief intervals, Castillo kept himself in power till February, 1881. He was then succeeded by Senor Sagasta, called a Liberal, and from 1881 till 1884 there were numerous changes. Since January 18, 1884, Castillo has again been the head of the Ministry and under his leadership the policy of the government has been reactionary and the King has held his own only by a series of accidents.

In September, 1883, while passing through Paris on his return from a visit to Berlin, where he had accepted favors of the Emperor William and Bismarck, Alfonso was hooted at and mobbed by the French, and so became much endeared to his own people. His conduct during the recent trouble between Spain and Germany over the possession of the Caroline Islands was conciliatory but patriotic, and increased his popularity. His heroic conduct in visiting the scenes of the disastrous earthquake a year ago and in going among the cholera sufferers last summer tended to strengthen his popularity. His social escapades were made much of by the opposition, but it is impossible to say with how much reason. He was fond of riding, hunting, skating and all out-of-door sports, but his inherited constitution was feeble and his checquered life has come to an early end.

Gen. Robert Toombs recently defined a fanatic as "a man with big notions and very small points."

MRS. STANFORD'S DIAMONDS.

Rich and Rare are the Gems the Senator's Wife Does Not Wear.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1885.—They are now calling the houses on the north side of Farragut Square "Millionaires' Row," because one of the three is to be the winter residence of Senator Stanford, of California, and the next one that of Congressman Scott, of Erie, and the third is occupied by the official representative of "all the Russias," who is also believed to be rich in his own right. Senator and Mrs. Stanford will not take possession of their house until the second week in December. Few, even among the royal families of Europe, have more valuable diamonds than Mrs. Stanford. One who can speak authoritatively says her diamonds are valued at $1,000,000. Her husband bought four sets of diamonds for her when the valuables of Queen Isabella, of Spain, were sold in Paris and paid upwards of $600,000 for the four. One set of the stones are known as "blue diamonds," as they emit violet rays by day; another has pink rays in its stones; the third set is of yellow diamonds, as yellow as topaz, and the fourth is of flawless white stones. Each set has a tiara or necklace, pendent brooch, ear-rings, from four to six bracelets and some finger rings, all of the same style of make and of corresponding stones.

In addition to these Mrs. Stanford has some genuine black diamonds, cut pearl-shaped, and numerous other diamond ornaments in a variety of styles. One necklace (not belonging to any of the sets above-named) is valued at $100,000 and its pendent at $30,000. She has over sixty diamond finger rings, which she keeps on a string of black tape. To accommodate all these jewels she has a case which was made to order of steel, with cast iron handles and burglar-proof locks. The case has a separate drawer for each set of diamonds, and is, of course, nearly all the time deposited in a bank. Mrs. Stanford cares very little for these treasures, especially since the death of her only son, whom she idolized. On one occasion, before his death, she wore nearly all her jewels at once. It was when a dinner was given herself and her husband by Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York. She wore a black tulle dress, embroidered in silver, and its draperies were clasped with ornaments made of her smaller diamonds, which she had reset especially for that occasion. She also wore tiara, necklace, pendent ear-rings, brooch and other ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Stanford's own niece, lately Miss Jeannie Montreth Wilson Lathrop, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, who was married in Albany, her home, on November 5, to Col. George P. Lawton, of Troy, came at once with her husband to Washington and spent a few days. The diamonds presented to her at her wedding probably exceed in number and value those which caused the fashionable wedding of a New York lady and a Cuban a quarter of a century ago to be called "The Diamond Wedding." Senator and Mrs. Stanford's present was a necklace composed of thirty-six diamonds and bracelets to match. The bride's mother gave her a pair of very large solitaire diamond ear-rings. Her sister, who will probably spend the winter in Washington with Mrs. Stanford, who being now childless wishes to adopt her, gave the bride three diamond stars, and the groom gave her a diamond crescent with a pendent star. The groom sent her a ring set with a large diamond between two sapphires of equal size and accompanied it by a deed of gift of a house with handsome grounds. In addition numerous presents of silver and gold for household use, fine engravings and bric-a-brac were sent her.

Princess Alexandra.

A recent writer in a London paper says it would be ungallant not to admit that the Princess of Wales is an ornament to her sex, and her sweetness and beauty are the themes of every scribe whenever the royal lady is to be seen in public. But has anyone ever observed the wife of Albert Edward smile? Her absolutely immobile countenance and her set expression are well known, and photography reproduces them in perfect truthfulness. That fair but sphinx-like face one in time begins, naturally enough, to regard as a mask, beneath which the real index of the soul moves in concealment. Reflections such as these are suggested by examining the latest cabinet portraits of Alexandra clothed in her doctor's robes—doctor of music, not of law or of divinity—as she was seen in Dublin. It would be curious to know why the princess always affects one fashion in the arrangement of her coiffure, but the fact is she is bald, or nearly so. Her head was shaved during a serious illness, and her hair has since refused to grow. Consequently the royal wardrobe includes fifty wigs, the distinguishing feature of which is that the curls are brought well over the forehead. Artistic dressing serves another purpose, also, and the presence of a mark of disfigurement on the swan-like neck is effectually concealed by the high collar, large bow, band of velvet or other artless contrivance invariably worn by the future Queen. Poor lady, she knows her sorrows! It is within general recollection when it was the fashion of court dames to affect the "Alexandra limp," in servile imitation of the Princess of Wales, whose free gait was slightly impeded by the effects of rheumatic fever. A cork heel of unusual height added to one boot now, however, restores as far as possible the ravages of disease.

At the Bar.

From the New York Citizen.

Frank Brower, a favorite negro minstrel of olden time, walked into the barroom of the Metropolitan one morning, dusty and unkempt from a long journey, and asked for a glass of brandy. The barkeeper handed out the brandy, and then, suspicious of Frank's appearance, said, "Just pay for that before you drink it, will you?"

Frank, who was as well known in New York as any man about town, looked up, astonished, and stammered, "W-what?" "Just pay for that brandy before you drink it," repeated the bartender. "W-w-hy?" said Frank, leaning confidentially across the counter, "is it so im-m-m-mediately f-f-fatal in its effect?"

Jeff. Davis has promised to contribute to the Creole department of the New Orleans Exposition a life portrait of his youngest daughter, Winifred, as a companion piece to the portrait of Julia, the daughter of Stonewall Jackson.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN B. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1885.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., William H. Vanderbilt dropped dead at his residence on Fifth Avenue, in New York city, of paralysis of the brain.

We know of no man in all this country whose position is more enviable than that of Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor-elect of Virginia. His was such a splendid victory, his services were so inestimable, and he is now so securely enshrined in the love and confidence of his people! Alas! the pitiful contrast—Wise and Mahone!

England is to be congratulated on its successful accomplishment of the Burmese war and the quieting, it is to be hoped for good and all, of King Thebaw. That great power, with its cold, calculating policy, is not always on the side of right and justice, and in the pursuit of its own aggrandizement has not seemed to care much whether it was or not; but in this instance all civilization is with it.

Those who would pay lip-service to the memory of the late Vice President, and couple their tribute of praise with the qualifying *but* for his so-called partizanship little appreciate the sterling truth and unswerving firmness of his character. In a word, he detested time-servers and shifters here and there in politics; he was unwilling to stultify the fidelity of true Democracy by coalition with "mugwumps" and "independents." Who will say that the last campaign in New York did not prove him to be right?

While political honors and emoluments are fluttering about, thick as falling "leaves in Valambrosa," a sprig of the laurel sometimes visits the innocent, devoted and generally bald head of the occupant of the tripod; it does sometimes happen that "lightning strikes" the patient "driver of the quill"—and it gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Carraway of the *News and Observer*—"D. R. Walker"—is about to receive a lucrative appointment at Washington, upon which we congratulate him, but we shall miss his facile pen in the columns of the press.

The graceful speech of Gen. Logan before his colleagues, "putting away the crown," is the great act of self-denial of his life. How brightly must really have shown this guerdon of his ambition—but perhaps the lessons of the past year or two have taught him the usefulness of the maxim: "know thyself," and his modest plea that he could do more for his party on the floor than in the chair was evolved from his consciousness that his lordly contempt for Lindley Murray might pass in a kaleidoscopic display of all the errors of the English language in the heat of debate while it would suffer rather severe criticism in the presiding officer of the Senate.

Truly such a paper as the Charleston *News and Courier* is a power for the accomplishment of good in any city, community or State where it has circulation. Convinced by a thorough examination of the subject that the cultivation of tobacco, rightly managed, would greatly add to the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and that certain portions of South Carolina were well-adapted to its growth, that excellent journal has had prepared and carefully compiled an exhaustive pamphlet on tobacco—manner of planting and curing, treatment of soil, etc.—and has also collected a large quantity of seed of the variety of tobacco which careful examination proves will be best adapted to that land and climate. This valuable information, together with sufficient quantities of the seed, the *News and Courier* is furnishing to the planters of lower South Carolina. The importance of the results which may accrue to that section from this great enterprise can hardly be overestimated.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

It is a dangerous thing to take a hand while a man and his wife are having a "scrimmage," and it is hardly less risky to drop into a controversy where two eager, heated contestants are belaboring each other with rhetoric and argument in the columns of the press. Nor do we intend to indulge now in such hardihood; but we have been much interested in the discussion between Mr. Walter H. Page, the former able and well-equipped editor of the *State Chronicle*, now established in journalism in New York city, and our dignified, scholarly contemporary, the Wilmington *Star*.

They are not really so far apart as they themselves suppose—for both are Southern to the core and both are inspired by a genuine love for their people and their welfare—but they can never possibly agree, viewing the same subjects from widely different standpoints. As to the question of civil service and proposed civil service reform, it is a beautiful theory for smooth waters and a clear sky. If Republicanism and Democracy meant the same things from one end of this great country to the other, from the extreme limits of the North to the farthest bounds of the South, civil service reform might work as smoothly as all the component parts of well-oiled machinery. But parties have a different significance, and Republicanism in the South means Radicalism. Who could tell, after a long residence in New York city, who are Democrats and who Republicans, unless he saw them put their votes into the ballot-box? But who that has studied Southern politics for the past twenty years can find five per cent. of all the white leaders and rank and file who made up the Southern Republican party who were not actuated in the side they chose by the most unworthy motives—spite, hatred of the war, greed and corruption—the most of them unblushing knaves conspiring with the dominant party at the North to fleece and despoil the Southern States and communities, ruining them by the combined effects of ignorance, trickery and mismanagement? For twenty years we struggled and agonized to rid ourselves of this incubus; despite disheartening failures we tried again and again—and when at last we succeeded, to hold up the clean, evenly-ruled print of the civil-service act is giving a stone for bread; it is as satisfying as a homily delivered from the bank of the stream to a drowning man on the best way of treading water, keeping it out of the stomach and expelling it from the lungs. The poor wretch wants a rope or a spar—he wants help at once. Rid us of the cormorants who have fastened upon us, purify the atmosphere, let us get on our *feet* in a fair field once more, and then Utopia and thy dream.

The charge of intolerance and the difficulty of freedom of opinion in North Carolina bears upon its face some reason, but we believe that to be more apparent than real. After the war a large proportion of the people of this State were content to run along in the old groove, and it was a very badly-worn, wabbling groove. This led to results which the more energetic and intelligent had not anticipated; it woke them up, and things have very greatly changed. Before the war, when, after all, there was not much difference in parties, and elections were in a great measure devoid of the intense feeling which has since characterized them, the mass of the people left political affairs in the hands of a few leaders cut and dried to order, extending from little county meetings to big State conventions. Strange to say, these men never died. Revolution had no effect on them, the war did not graze them, and when it was all over they stepped promptly to the front, smiling and chirping as if endowed with perpetual youth. No political assemblage could be called that their henchmen were not ready with their names for chairmanships, committees, etc.; no important enterprise could be projected without the sanction of their approving nod. But, after all, it was but the lingering force of habit, which common sense shook off. People saw that the peculiar talent and leadership which availed for a quarter of a century back would not do for the present time. A new era had come, and new methods and new lines of thought and action were needed.

We are not to be understood as casting the slightest disrespect upon the mature judgment and wisdom of old age, for some of the hoary-headed fathers of the past aided to carry us through many dangerous breakers in the days of reconstruction, but this is a new and progressive South, and the infusion of the vigor of youth and stalwart manhood was absolutely necessary to its strength and advancement. If there has been intolerance of free thought and opinion in North Carolina it is rapidly passing away. The people of this commonwealth are conservative, decidedly clannish, some what prejudiced and distrustful of innovation. But they are intelligent, warm-hearted and generous—worthy of freedom—and we can but believe that they are destined to enjoy it, physically, mentally and morally.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

There is important work before the great legislative body which convened in the national capitol last Monday. The fact that for the first time in a quarter of a century the executive and one branch of the legislative departments of the government are in the hands of the Democracy would of itself render this Congress and its deliberations intensely interesting to the whole country.

But above all this, Congress will have to deal with questions of great weight and paramount importance, growing, indeed, out of the change of parties and imperatively forcing themselves upon the attention of the able and experienced men who are called upon to legislate for the interests of every section of the great republic.

The Blair Educational Bill should be settled and, if possible, for all time to come. The Democratic party cannot afford either to ignore it or to temporize with it. It is a specious, insidious measure, fraught with grave objections and attended by many dangers. National aid, if it must be coupled with Federal interference and Federal supervision, would be very, very dear to people who might be drawn into an acceptance of its benefits.

If speaker Carlisle has been correctly reported through the press, we like the ring of his utterances, especially with regard to the urgent necessity of tariff revision at this session of Congress. We do not know that it can be authoritatively stated that the President opposes such action; but, even if it should be so, the duty of the Democrats in the House of Representatives is plain and presses urgently upon them.

The present Congress is largely made up of new men in the House. But we may say that it is good material, selected during the process of transformation from incapacity and corruption to honesty and reform in government; made up of men pledged to sustain the platform and carry out the great principles which were enunciated successively in 1876, in 1880 and, finally, triumphantly in 1884.

We have no fear that, with the combined wisdom of the old and trained leaders whose services are measured by decades, and the vigor, ability and courage of those who now perhaps first come into the field of work for their party and their country, this session of Congress will fail in the accomplishment of some of the great ends which the people at large expect.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It will give us pleasure to present to our readers the full text of President Cleveland's first message to Congress, a paper which we know will be read with interest by all. The town routes will be furnished with the message early to-morrow morning, and it will be promptly forwarded by to-morrow's mail to all our subscribers at a distance. Submitted as it was only two or three days ago to Congress, and laid before our patrons at this early date, a careful perusal of it has been impossible for ourselves. We hope to comment upon some of its important features in the next issue.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

LATE POLITICAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Work in Caucus—Important Nominations and Appointments.

Special Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus this morning, and unanimously nominated Hon. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee to be their candidate for presiding officer of that body during the coming session of Congress. Senator Harris's parents are natives of Granville County, N. C., and moved from that section to Tennessee just before he was born. He tells me that after Tennessee he loves the "Old North State," and that he hopes to visit his relatives now living in Granville as soon as his pressing duties will permit him to do so. He accepted the high honor his Senatorial colleagues bestowed on him in brief but fitting words. He has been in the Senate nearly twenty years, and was the famous War Governor of Tennessee. He was in active command of the Tennessee troops, and at the bloody battle of Shiloh was in the thickest of the fight. During the battle Gen Albert Sidney Johnston died in his arms. Senator Harris has given me some most thrilling reminiscences of the war. He is one of the shrewdest statesmen in this country, and is the ablest parliamentarian in the United States Senate.

About the same time the Republican Senators held a caucus and nominated Hon. John Sherman for the same office. On the first roll call two votes were given to Senator Edmunds, who arose and tried to have the vote made unanimous for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sherman accepted the nomination in fitting terms.

The chief interest centred, however, in the caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, which met in the hall of the House at 7:30 o'clock P. M. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, was made temporary chairman and Messrs. Beach, of New York, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, acted as secretaries. Without delay, Mr. Carlisle was unanimously chosen Speaker. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Randall, Hewitt and Willis were sent to inform Mr. Carlisle of this action of the caucus. Mr. Carlisle's name had been placed in nomination by Mr. Willis. Mr. Carlisle's appearance on the floor was greeted with loud applause. He accepted reelection to the Speakership in a beautiful acknowledgment.

The caucus then nominated Mr. Leedom, of Ohio, the present incumbent, to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. There were two applicants for the position of Doorkeeper: Mr. Donelson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Trainor, of New York. Mr. Hewitt nominated Mr. Trainor, but finding that Mr. Donelson received about ten votes to Mr. Trainor's one, Mr. H[illegible] withdrew the name of New York's candidate. Mr. Donelson's chief friend in the contest, Senator I. G. Harris, was in the capitol building with Tennessee's candidate, and had been a very powerful factor in promoting his success. Mr. Donelson's nomination was then made unanimous. Mr. John B. Clarke was nominated Clerk of the House. Leedom and Clarke, both incumbents, are ex-members of Congress. There were three candidates for Chaplain of the House, Rev. Dr. Lindsay, rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown, an able and dignified clergyman, Rev. Mr. Lodge, of whom little is known, and Rev. Dr. Milburn, the "blind preacher" of Chicago, who once filled the position for which he was again a candidate. Dr. Lindsay, however, held the office last, and gave universal satisfaction. It was a matter of some surprise when Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher, received a majority of the votes and was duly nominated. The caucus then adjourned, and the minor offices will be attended to on Monday.

The Republican members met in caucus in the afternoon and paid the Hon. Mr. Reid, of Maine, the empty compliment of nominating him as their Speaker.

Mr. Tilden has written Mr. Carlisle a letter urging the importance of paying proper attention to our sea-coast defences. This letter, taken in connection with a statement made by Mr. Randall to-day, in regard to the enormous expenditure requisite to run the government, will doubtless have some effect on tariff legislation. A high Treasury official laughs at Mr. Randall's figures, and says his estimate is too high.

Our delegation is here. Hons. Wharton J. Green, W. R. Cox and R. T. Bennett ought to receive committee chairmanships at the hands of the Speaker. If they do, I will notify you in time for this issue if possible. Col. Green has perhaps more social influence here than any other member of the House from North Carolina. He is noted for his uniform urbanity and courtesy, and his beautiful, loveable daughter, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, was a universal favorite. I have always been proud of her as a North Carolinian. She was a great toast here in society of the best and most exclusive sort. Col. Green is at the National Hotel for the winter. Messrs. Ransom, Bennett, Reid, Henderson and Cowles are at the Metropolitan. Gen. Cox is at the Riggs. Col. Tom Johnston will keep house in the city. I have not yet learned the number of his residence.

Preston Bridgers, Esq., the newly appointed Consul to Montevideo is in the city. His appointment was secured mainly through the influence of editor Bonitz of the *Messenger*, who is known to be a strong Bayard man. Mr. Bridgers declined to accept two smaller consulates before deciding to accept the one for which he qualified this week.

I met some time ago in Mrs. Vance's drawing-room a highly-educated Scotchman from Edinburgh, who told me that he had recently visited the grave of Flora McDonald. He was very much interested in what I told him of Cross Creek, the Highlanders who settled your section and some of the traditions of the intrepid Flora. He had heard some of these stories in far off Scotland, and before the evening was over he expressed a strong desire to visit your historic town and county.

GRANVILLE.

Pure Water and Plenty of It.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 8, 1885.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

I see in your last paper that strangers visiting Fayetteville are favorably impressed with its locality, and predict a glorious future for the old town.

It is true, we have many advantages that other towns have not. Among others, we have the best and purest of drinking water, gushing from the hillside of Haymount in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the whole town. Yet it is not utilized, for the reason that the corporation (if there be a corporation) is either too poor to carry out the conditions of their power, or lack the energy to do so.

The time has come when this matter should be looked into, and it should be seen that the authority given to the "Fayetteville Water Works Company" be carried out. The Act of 1820 provides that, *in consideration* of the corporation of Fayetteville allowing the said Water Works Company to carry the conduits and pipes through any part of the streets and alleys of the town, *it shall be the duty of the said company* so to construct the principal reservoir or mound as to secure a *plentiful supply of water*, which it shall be lawful for the corporation or any body or company to use in case of fire; and the principal pipes shall be so arranged as to have fire-plugs at the distance of every three hundred feet, etc.

The statute was granted for the express purpose of "conveying to such inhabitants of Fayetteville as may be inclined to take it a *constant supply* of pure and wholesome water." This was formerly done—why cannot it be done now? If the present owners of the water works are unable to carry out the provisions of their charter, let them sell out and let some man or company take charge of it that can and will accomplish the objects the people had in view when they gave the power to the corporation.

CROSS CREEK.

In Memoriam.

CROSS CREEK LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 30, 1885.

WHEREAS, In the order of nature and as an attendant to the frail and consequently changing condition of man physically, our worthy and esteemed Brother Past Grand John S. Maultsby has passed on to the higher and better life and joins the happy and united brothers gone before in the heavens; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss and condole with each other and the immediate family, friends and relatives of our deceased brother in this great and sad bereavement.

Resolved, That he was a model Odd Fellow and exemplified in his life the grand and glorious principles of the order in his social and business relations and especially in his intercourse with our noble fraternity; that we will emulate his virtues and strive each and all of us to be worthy in deed and in truth to claim brotherhood with him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge and that a copy be furnished to the family of our deceased brother whose memory will be always cherished by our beloved order.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be furnished to our local papers and they be requested to print, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

R. T. SCANLIN, }
W. D. GASTER, } Com.

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September 24, 1885. 137-3m

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Another shipment of these
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PURE NORTH CAROLINA RYE AND CORN
WHISKIES,
Sweet and Sour Mash, Apple and Peach Brandies.
Sole Agent for the
Celebrated Blue Grass Kentucky Rye Whiskey,
Pure Barley Malt Whiskey for medicinal use.
IMPORTED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

A CARD.

I beg to state to my friends in Bennettsville and surrounding counties that I am now located with W. J. McDonald, Jr. All orders will receive my prompt and most careful attention. Thanks for past favors.

Very respectfully,
W. R. WICKER.

oct 29 tf

North Carolina--Cumberland County.
Superior Court—Fall Term, 1885.

S. C. Rankin & Co. } vs. John McL. Jenkins, Jas. M. Smith.

By virtue of an order made at Fall Term, 1885, of said Court in the above entitled cause, notice is hereby given to John McL. Jenkins, one of the defendants in this action, to be and appear before our Judge of the Superior Court at a Court to be held for said County on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March next, and answer the complaint which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said Co.; and that if he fails to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint; and that this action is brought for the purpose of setting aside and declaring null and void the mortgage and assignment heretofore made by said Jenkins to said Smith.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland Co.
W. A. GUTHRIE. } For Plaintiff.
D. ROSE.
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

TO ENUMERATE THE MANY STYLES IN CUT AND FABRIC EMBRACED IN MY
Fall and Winter Stock
—OF—
CLOTHING,
WOULD OCCUPY TOO MUCH SPACE, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL LINES WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION:

In
DRESS SUITS,
I HAVE
English Worsted in Diagonals and Baskets,
Both Black and Brown,
Four Button Cutaway Styles.
ALSO.
ELEGANT PRINCE ALBERT
Coats and Vests,
WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY CASSIMERE and WORSTED PANTS
TO SELECT FROM.
BUSINESS SUITS
IN BLACK, BLUE AND BROWN WORSTEDS, BESIDES MANY NEW STYLES IN FANCY CASSIMERES.
In Round and Square Cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.
YOUTHS'
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS—A GREAT VARIETY, BOTH IN SACKS AND FROCKS.
FOR BOYS,
such an assortment was never before shown in this market—in School Suits and Suits for Sunday wear.
All the NEWEST SHAPES in
Stiff and Soft Hats,
In Black and Colors, can be found in my stock.
I have given special attention to the selection of
Underwear for Men,
—and in—
Furnishing Goods Generally,
I make an unusual display. In this line I have added to my stock
Underwear for Boys,
Also,
Boys' Dress Shirts and Linen Collars.
My sales have been unusually large this season, but almost daily arrivals of New Goods enable me to keep up stock.
Have just in an extraordinary line of
Overcoats for Men and Boys,
—AND—
Men's Fine Shoes,
Buttoned, Laced and Gaiters, Machine and Hand Made, of best makes.
Call and make your selections, and I guarantee to make prices satisfactory.

H. R. NOVITZKY.
The Fayetteville Clothier.
Oct. 8, 1885. 139-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS
is almost here, and SANTA CLAUS has left a large and beautiful assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS
At McNeill & Co.'s Book and Music Store.

Plush Goods in Great Variety.
Toilet Sets, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Albums, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Whisk Broom Holders.

Bronze and Brass.
Fine and Fashionable Goods in This Line.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Handsome Shaving Sets
In Plush, Alligator and Leather.
JUST THE THING FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO A GENTLEMAN.

Hand-painted Plaques, Tamborines, &c
In Brass and China.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Large Illustrated Family Bibles.
"HOLLY AND MISTLETOE," "THROUGH THE MEADOWS" and many other gift books in handsome bindings with elegant engravings. Call and see them.

COME SOON,
SO THAT YOU CAN SELECT YOUR PRESENT FROM A FULL STOCK.
dec 3-tf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

We take pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now opening a FULL LINE of
DRY GOODS,
and will take pleasure in showing them to ALL who may favor us with a call.
We call your special attention to our
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,
[illegible] WIDE--$1.00 AND $1.25;
COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE BRANDS IN THIS CITY AND IN WILMINGTON.
—OUR STOCK OF—
DRESS GOODS
CANNOT BE SURPASSED, CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES--All Grades.
COMBINATION SUITS,
IN FLANNEL, HOMESPUN AND CASHMERE—PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE THE MOST STYLISH GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
Hamburg Edging; Oriental, Italian, Swiss and Irish Laces in Great Variety and Cheaper than Ever.
KING'S RUFFLING—STILL IN GREAT DEMAND.
A Splendid Assortment of
LADIES,' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS AND SHAWLS.
A Few Pairs of those Full Regular Striped HOSE left, at 12½c., Worth 50c.
Our 21c. CORSET Still Leads.
Call and see our stock of
BLANKETS AND BED COMFORTS;
It will pay you to examine them.
LADIES,' CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR—in all Grades.
We have not space to enumerate all the BARGAINS we are every week receiving. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to look over our stoock before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
☞Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1885. 139-tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also
OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.
—ALSO—
CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 10, 1885.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHER—Election notice.
SCANLIN—F. F. F. F. Gs.
JOHN SHAW—Christmas goods.
WALTER WATSON—Notice of removal.
D. D. GEDDIE—Administrator's sale.
ORILLO URSO—Concert at Williams Hall.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Attractive goods.
T. L. BANKS—Get your stockings ready.
PROF. ANTONIO BELLEZZA—Dancing school.
T. PEMBERTON, JR.—Grand cleaning out sale.
WARR & McKINNON—Excursion to Shoe Heel.
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—A week's Reading Free.

News from Washington.

Our Washington letter this week will thoroughly inform our readers of all the important matters, and they were many, which were sifted out in caucus by the two parties just before the assembling of Congress.

Tournament and Ball at Shoe Heel.

On Thursday, Dec. 17th, an excursion will run from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, where a tournament is to be held in the forenoon and a ball to be given at night, the music of which is to be furnished by the harpers from Wilmington. There is promise of a day of much enjoyment, and we have no doubt that many of the young people will embrace the opportunity.

A Company for the Purchase of Tobacco.

We have been informed that a company with means at its disposal is about organized for the purchase of tobacco in the fields, at the barns and in any quantities at the highest market prices. The company will also build drying barns on the most improved plan on very reasonable terms, and, whenever it is desired, will cure tobacco for a percentage of the gross amount delivered.

An Important Measure.

As will be seen from the official notice in another column, the question of "Fence" or "No Fence" is at last being brought into prominence in Cumberland county. It is a matter of great importance, and, in our judgment, is to be dealt with like any other measure affecting local interests. If "no fence" is on the whole beneficial for certain counties and even parts of counties, those localities will be very likely to vote for its adoption.

New Firm.

Mr. J. L. Prior has returned from the North, and we are authorized to state that Messrs. Prior and E. L. Pemberton will soon commence the drug and medicine business with a large and complete establishment in the store now occupied by Mr. F. W. Thornton, on the corner of Hay street and Market Square. With two young men of such personal popularity, high character and fine business qualifications, it is pleasant to wish and safe to predict success.

A Pleasant Retreat for Travelers.

Capt. Charles Glover is now well settled in his new hotel adjoining the depot of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. Its attractive interior and exterior, its pleasant, well-arranged reception office, its comfortable rooms and its convenience to our great line of travel, cannot fail to commend it to the visitor to Fayetteville. With no such tremendous proportions and unbounded room as characterized the old hotel, now a pile of ruins, we hope Capt. Glover may find his present house all that he could desire it.

Examination of Public School Teachers.

To-day, at 9 A. M. at the court-house, Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Cumberland county, will hold his regular examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. The white candidates will be examined to-day and the colored to-morrow.

These examinations are very carefully conducted and thoroughly carried out, and a certificate must be the result of careful preparation and an intimate acquaintance with the branches in which proficiency is required.

Caution.

We would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the state of that portion of the wall of the Fayetteville Hotel building still standing on Donaldson street. A glance at its condition shows that it is unsafe, and there is no telling when the crash may come. It is even more dangerous on the side street than on the main thoroughfare, because the attention is not so apt to be called directly to it. Many carts and wagons drive down that street after night for the purpose of camping in rear of the stores on south Hay street, and timely action now may avert a serious accident hereafter.

Death of Mr. W. G. Matthews.

Mr. Wm. Grove Matthews died on the evening of the 8th inst., after a brief but very painful illness. Mr. Matthews was throughout life intimately identified with all the important interests of Fayetteville, being an old and trusted bank officer for many years. After the war he engaged largely in the mercantile business, but removed to Durham, where he resided for a few years. After the death of his most estimable wife he returned to Fayetteville, and for a time was associated with his son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Glover, in the management of the Fayetteville Hotel. His health had been failing for a long period, confining him often to his room with severe attacks. He leaves a large and interesting family, to whom our most heartfelt sympathies are extended. The deceased was 63 years of age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Question of Water Supply.

"Cross Creek" treats the question of a water supply for Fayetteville ably and forcibly in a communication in to-day's paper, setting forth the provisions of the charter of the "Water Works Company," its powers, privileges and duties. He is discussing a question of public interest, and our columns must ever be open to any citizen who asks to do this.

But we cannot forget that ever since the close of the late war, through many years when this community was almost utterly poverty-stricken, the town of Fayetteville was supplied with water—if not abundantly, if not in sufficient quantities to extinguish great fires, there was no real want of it. For a long time no one heard of water rates, and yet when the work was required men were on the streets fixing the pipes and pumps. We rather choose to feel that those who now have the water works in hand are not to be charged with *non user* of charter, but that, in the face of great difficulties, they are struggling manfully to do all that is required. In the past two or three years great improvements have been made, and we look for many more.

Commissioners' Court.

The board of County Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting on Monday, Dec. 7—present: T. G. Hall, chairman; N. R. Blue, W. J. Kelly, A. A. McCaskill, Dr. W. C. McDuffie. Sundry allowances in money and kind were made to outside poor. The following bills were presented and allowed:

D. M. McDonald,	51	paupers	1 month,	$87.25;
D. H. West,	1	"	1 "	4.00;
H. N. Monroe,	1	"	2 "	6.00;
N. R. Blue,	1	"	3 "	4.50;
Wm. Culbreth,	3	"	4 "	28.00;
Kelly Sessoms,	2	"	2 "	6.00;
J. D. Sessoms,	1	"	1 "	1.50;
A. Wicker,	1	"	3 "	4.50;
H. B. Butler,	2	"	2 "	10.00;
J. N. Smith & Co., medicines,				24.15;
Dr. J. L. McCumber, services,				3.00;
J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins, &c.,				24.28;
W. T. Sloan, Supt. poor-house,				25.00;
Mrs. W. T. Sloan, services,				3.90;
D. M. McDonald, supplies,				19.16;
G. Brandt, supplies,				3.20;
N. A. McArthur, lumber,				31.18;
Tom McKay, labor,				3.80;
A. A. McCaskill, bridge,				4.00;
Geo. Rosenthal, supplies,				69.61;
Neill McQueen, jail account,				44.10;
W. B. Maxwell, bridge repairs,				4.55;
M. Schlossberg, jail matresses,				19.25;
J. R. Carter, lumber, &c.,				22.10;
T. H. Sutton, fee,				10.00;
H. McD. Robinson, tickets,				4.70;
T. Holland, tickets,				8.65;
Livery Stable, carriage to poor-house,				3.50;
Thos. G. Hall, 16 days, $2.00 per day,				32.00;
" " " 480 miles, 5 cts per mile,				24.00;
N. R. Blue, 16 days, $2.00 per day,				32.00;
" " 400 miles, 5 cts per mile,				20.00;
W. J. Kelly, 15 days, $2.00 per day,				30.00;
" " 547 miles, 5 cts per mile,				27.35;
A. A. McCaskill, 16 days, $2.00 per day,				32.00;
" " 160 miles, 5 cts per mile,				8.00;
W. C. McDuffie, 16 days, $2.00 per day,				32.00.

W. Jones, Jeff Bruton and S. W. Raynor were relieved of poll tax; the latter also of work on the public roads. It was also ordered that N. R. Blue be appointed to let out the repairs on poor house to the lowest bidder, according to plans held by him. Dr. W. C. McDuffie was appointed county physician for the coming year. It was resolved that the board receive and consider proposals for the sale of the poor house and farm at the next meeting.

Elections on the fence or stock law were ordered to be held at O. H. Blocker's residence and C. H. Cogdell's blacksmith shop on the 14th day of January, 1886.

The bonds of H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds, T. S. Lutterloh, Clerk of the Superior Court, and E. M. Waddill, B. R. Carter and Henry Clark, constables, were submitted and accepted.

The board then adjourned until next day. On Tuesday the board met—all the members present. It was ordered that the resolution concerning superintendent of the poor house be reconsidered. W. T. Sloan was reappointed superintendent of the poor house for ensuing year. A. A. McCaskill records his vote as being opposed to reconsidering resolution and appointing superintendent of the poor house.

I. W. Taylor, Josiah Pope and McL. Wade were appointed to let out the repairs of Silver Run bridge on the Raleigh road.

It was resolved that the board appropriate $100 toward the purchase of a steam fire engine for Fayetteville—Messrs. Hall and Blue opposing it. One dozen chairs for the bar and a suitable one for the bench were ordered.

J. N. Smith & Co. were appointed to supply medicines for the coming year. On motion the board adjourned.

"The Camilla Urso."

From the favorable notices which the company have received from the press in the different towns and cities where they have given entertainments, we feel warranted in promising our readers an evening of unusual enjoyment from the Camilla Urso Concert Company at Williams Hall next Saturday night, 12th inst. With a strong caste of characters, a thoroughly organized troupe, exceptionally fine music and stage settings, they will present an opportunity for amusement and recreation which pleasure-seekers will not neglect. The Petersburg *Daily Index*, of the 3rd inst., speaking of the "Camilla Urso Company," says:

> It was really, we think, even a more brilliant gathering than this popular musical society has yet been honored with—and this is saying a great deal. The entertainment was worthy of the audience. Viewed in any way, criticised as closely as it might be—the excellent selections of the programme, the artistic and conscientious way in which every detail was carried out—there could be but one opinion about it—that it was a refreshing musical mélange—gratifying to the ear and striking tender chords of passion, sympathy and heroic feeling that music alone can touch.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column.

The News from Japan.

We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent, "L. A. L.," at Tokyo, Japan, for a copy of the weekly *Anglo-Japanese Review*, published in that city. It is printed in English, on nice paper, and its typographical execution has very much the appearance of an American newspaper. The editor sets a rare example of modesty to his confreres on this side of the water, for his name appears in one line in small type in an obscure part of the paper. But, withal, Japanese enterprise is very much like the same quality in the New World. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary demands a whole advertising column; one merchant advertises a stylish lot of ulsters just received, and an auctioneer declares that he will sell on a certain day a splendid American-built coffin. Gutteinburg and Caxton advancing the civilization of the Orient! The power press and the composing-stick transmitting greetings from Japan to the "Tar Heel" State.

Matrimonial.

The following persons were granted licenses of marriage at the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county for the month of November:

WHITES.

McKay McPhatter and Bella Wallace;
William Autry and Emma J. Averitt;
Wm. C. Riddle and Catharine R. Council;
John McArthur and Lou Honeycutt;
B. McR. Autry and Jeruther Sessoms;
H. W. White and Rena McDougald;
William Clark and Emma Marsh;
Alex. Campbell and Nannie B. Smith;
Calton Tanner and Melissa Hall;
Benson Tanner and E. A. Bullard;
James E. Jackson and Martha E. Strickland.

COLORED.

Joshua Evans and Hettie Williams;
James B. Williams and Alice Spearman;
Leonard Smith and Lizzie Allen;
Gus Smith and Della Allen;
J. S. Vinson and Maria Taylor;
Isaac Ray and Mary Bell;
Israel Williams and Maria Smith.

Huske—Manning—Chapel Hill and Fayetteville.

At Chapel Hill, N. C., at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the 3rd inst., Mr. Weldon W. Huske, of Fayetteville, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie J. Manning, daughter of Hon. John Manning, Professor of Law in the University of North Carolina.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C., in the Chapel of the Cross, the interior and chancel of which were most beautifully adorned with tasteful floral decorations, and during the services very fine music was rendered at the organ by Mrs. Wills. The groom, accompanied by Mr. B. R. Huske, of Fayetteville, his best man, entered on the right, Miss Tamah Manning, sister of the bride, escorted by Mr. S. H. Strange, of Fayetteville, entering at the same time on the left. The bride on her father's arm immediately followed. The ushers were Messrs. P. B. Manning, I. W. Hughes and Wm. Battle. Mr. and Mrs. Huske left on the 5 o'clock train that afternoon for Fayetteville.

The evening before an elegant and very pleasant reception was held at the residence of Hon John Manning. Besides those already mentioned, Maj. Wright Huske, Messrs. C. W. Huske and Kirkland Huske and Miss Mary Hall from Fayetteville were in attendance on the marriage. Though a comparative stranger here, the fair bride is loved and esteemed wherever known for her charming qualities, and will be warmly welcomed in our community. None know the groom but to appreciate his sterling worth, his good heart and sunny nature—qualities worth more than a mine of gold to promote wedded happiness.

Public School Statistics.

We are indebted to Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent, for the following interesting information regarding the work of the public school system in this county for the year ending Nov. 30, 1885:

Number of white male teachers examined and approved—1st grade, 14; 2nd grade, 12; 3rd grade, 1; total, 27. Number of white female teachers examined and approved—1st grade, 8; 2nd grade, 2; 3rd grade, 4; total, 14. Number of colored male teachers examined and approved—1st grade, 11; 2nd grade, 9; 3rd grade, 5; total, 25. Number of colored female teachers examined and approved—1st grade, 4; 2nd grade, 4; 3rd grade, 4; total, 12. Grand total—1st grade, 37; 2nd grade, 27; 3rd grade, 14; aggregate, 78.

There were 44 white schools taught in the county, with 45 teachers; 46 colored schools, with 49 teachers. There were 891 white male and 773 white female pupils, making a total of 1,664, with an average attendance of 1,199. There where 853 colored male and 1,018 colored female pupils, making a total of 1,871, with an average attendance of 1,279.

The average length of the school term was a fraction over 12 weeks; the average salary of white teachers was $28.28 and of colored teachers $24.14. Between the ages of 6 and 21 years there are in the county 2,424 white male and 2,373 white female children; 2,267 colored male and 2,160 colored female children. There are 70 white and 61 colored districts; 44 white and 25 colored public school houses. The school property of the whites is valued at $4,-432.00 and that of the colored people at $1,-883.

Aid Needed for a Worthy Charity.

The ladies of the Association are now making strenuous and laudable efforts to procure aid for the Union Home and Hospital, in anticipation of the rigors of winter and the increased needs consequent thereupon.

Small as the institution may be considered, it has done so much good, alleviated so much pain and averted from the helpless so much suffering, that the sustaining hand should not be withheld from it. In a conversation with Dr. J. W. McNeill a few days since, he gave us some facts as to the work of the ladies since their organization which will be interesting at this time. There has never been a time since the opening of the Union Home and Hospital when it did not contain charity inmates, and there are now 6, all females, who would be suffering for medical treatment, good nursing and proper food if they had not this house of refuge. There have been few paying patients, and consequently the support must come from the voluntary contributions of the citizens. All the physicians of the town have generously and willingly given their services on every occasion free of charge.

In this connection it gives us pleasure to state that at the solicitation of the President of the Home and Hospital, Miss Maggie Pemberton and Miss Kate Murchison kindly undertook the collection of funds among our citizens for that institution. They succeeded in obtaining in cash $69.50, with promises of more, and contributions of groceries and other things. The young ladies were so kindly received that they said their errand was made one of pleasure.

Cosy Winter Quarters.

Mr. A. Overbaugh always finds the traveling public appreciative of the rare merits of his well-kept house. To give himself a little more room he has repainted and put in fine condition his building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, and now has the additional accommodation of several excellent rooms for the wearied wayfarer.

We can imagine nothing more pleasant and essentially home-like than a winter evening passed in these snug barracks before a roaring backwoods fire, after an abundant, appetizing supper that just suits a hungry, long-traveled man. We have seen many a traveling salesman on his rounds that this place seems modeled for—those jolly fellows who can never get their watches in their fob pockets, and when they get them in can never get them out; to whom the world is a capital thing all round; who have been everywhere and have a story to suit every place from Chicago, Ill., to Warsaw, N. C. May their multifarious duties and promiscuous peregrinations never lead them to worse quarters and harder beds.

Jurors.

The following good men and true were drawn at the last meeting of the board of County Commissioners to serve as jurors at the January term of the Superior Court of Cumberland:

G. W. Hair, E. C. Blake, Thomas J. Bullard, Theophilus Evans, L. B. Tew, R. M. Orrell, W. R. Glover, Jr., Irvin Melvin, W. P. Phillips, J. W. Scull, W. B. H. Riley, Thomas Geddie, W. T. Clifton, W. P. Colyer, W. S. Hall, J. M. Jessup, James McGilvary, Alexander McDonald, Jr., David Jeffries, John Davis, D. A. McMillan, C. D. Burke, A. E. McLaurin, Henry Marsh, J. W. Farrow, C. D. Averitt, J. A. Worth, M. J. Graham, Daniel D. Goins, G. A. Thomson, J. H. McNeill, E. McN. Johnson, W. F. Holmes, Duncan Henderson, William Hatcher, J. F. McArthur.

The Great Vacant Hotel Site.

We cannot help believing that here or elsewhere the means will soon be forthcoming to disturb with busy hand the crumbling piles of burned brick and mortar that are now all that remain of the large building that the flames destroyed a month ago. We cannot help believing that those who are here with the opening of spring will witness the rapid erection of lofty walls and hear the ceaseless but pleasant din of the workmen's tools.

Surely it requires no sanguine view of the future to bring strong argument to prove that a fine opportunity for the moderate investment of capital is here presented. The facts are that a large and growing town, with its facilities for communication with the outside world constantly increasing, is suddenly deprived by unforeseen disaster of nearly one-half of its hotel accommodation for the traveling public. One of the largest structures for the purpose in the State, with the conveniences of two public halls, bar, several stores, offices, etc., is burned down, not only to the serious detriment of this community, but also to that of all who visit Fayetteville on business or pleasure. Taken in connection with this are the additional facts that Fayetteville's rapidly augmenting population has a considerable percentage of skilled laborers—carpenters, masons, etc.—and that the right material for building purposes was never cheaper and more accessible—as good brick as are made in the State and timber and lumber of every description. That the patronage has been here and will be here again to give a liberal and remunerative support to the man or men who will put their hands to this enterprise cannot be doubted.

But something more might reasonably be expected than the income accruing from the transient arriving and departing traveler and the small number of those in town who desire permanent board. There is another class of hotel patrons, and very valuable patrons, whom a little systematic effort would readily bring to this point:—Northern tourists designing either for pleasure or from failing health to winter in the South. Even already, without advertising or solicitation on our part, a disposition has been shown during the past few years by invalids from the North to give Fayetteville a trial as a sanitarium, if we may so express it. The small towns of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina are filling up every winter. These pleasure-seekers or valetudinarians are exacting, it is true—they want good service and fare, but they are willing to pay well for it; many of them do not wish to go so far south, dislike the bustle of such resorts as Jacksonville, Fla., and prefer more quiet and tranquility. We feel sure that we are dealing in simple fact when we say that much of this profitable custom could be drawn to us by the proper effort.

The exercise of proper taste and judgment could erect a model hotel on the old site without very great expenditure. It should be a house adapted to a southern climate and to meet southern wants—removed a little from the street, with large, airy offices, broad hallways and a spacious verandah enclosing and protecting the front. With the addition, then, of modern improvements and such conveniences as travelers are beginning to expect everywhere, the completed undertaking would be of permanent benefit to the town and a safe means of profit to its projectors.

Ready for the Holidays.

Mrs. Banks and Christmas are synonyms about which cluster very pleasant associations. In fact, the advent of any great festive occasion—a joyous gathering, a big excursion, &c.—makes us turn our thoughts and willing feet toward that centre of attraction. Mrs. Banks and Fourth of July; now, there is something stirring about that—season of ice-cold lemonade and lunch, of ear-splitting, soul-horrifying canton crackers, pyrotechnic wonders of powder wheels, Roman candles and rockets—and crowning all thousands of pushing, bustling, laughing, happy, dusky children of "Afric's burning sands."

But Mrs. Banks and Christmas! There's delight in anticipation and felicity in fruition for you! Visions of Christmas trees, unheard-of gifts and presents, every instrument of musical (?) discord ever invented, wonders for infancy and childhood that never pall, and one unbroken dream without a flaw in its perfect brightness.

The other day we stepped into the handsome establishment of Mrs. Banks, and found her and her assistants arranging the beautiful stock for the approaching holidays. There were toys of every description, costly, cheap, ornamental and useful; appropriate keepsakes, tasteful tokens of affection—something for every age, class and condition. If Santa Claus, in one of the wild, reckless fits of generosity which sometimes takes hold of the strings of the old fellow's warm heart, as his wanderings carry him through scenes of poverty and desolation—and God knows such are common enough—should disburden himself of every treasure and find himself "dead broke" when he reaches Fayetteville Christmas night, in half an hour at Mrs. Banks's he could supply himself with more than his reindeer could haul up Hay street on a dead level.

Tobacco in Harnett.

Mr. John A. Withers, living in the western part of Harnett county, paid us a call the other day, displaying at the same time a specimen of his tobacco venture this season.

On an area of a little more than two acres he raised about 4,000 pounds of tobacco, and the samples shown us were very fine—of such excellent quality that Mr. Williams, of Rockingham, of whom we have already made mention, assured Mr. Withers that a portion of it would bring 80 cents.

In the discussion of this very important question of tobacco-raising in this section—assuming that what we may write will receive some consideration from our friends and patrons—it shall be our constant aim, by care in collecting and publishing only perfectly trustworthy information, to guard planters against being misled and drawn into the grievous error of expecting easy, rapid and large returns from their labor. We have more than once called attention to the facts that tobacco required extraordinary care in cultivation and preparation for market, that it cost a good deal to make it and that it was exhaustive of the soil. But take the facts patent in this one case. The tobacco shows for itself in quality and treatment, being pronounced by a connoisseur a good article for market; two acres well worked and liberally fertilized produced 4,000 pounds as a crop. Suppose it averages all through only 15 cents per pound—and for yourselves compare the result of $300 per acre with the proceeds to be obtained from cotton, corn, wheat or any other of the products of the North Carolina farmer's labor.

United States Marshal.

Commenting on the appointment of Col. V. V. Richardson, of Columbus county, to the position of United States Marshal for the Eastern district of North Carolina, the Wilmington *Star* of last Saturday says:

> Col. V. V. Richardson, of Columbus county, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern district of North Carolina. Col. Richardson is exceedingly popular; is a man of the highest order of morality, of strict integrity and is respected by all who know him. No appointment yet made in North Carolina will give greater satisfaction.
>
> Democrats throughout this whole section of the State will endorse the commendatory words of the *Star*. In the General Assembly, in the organization and conduct of the Democratic party in North Carolina, in the great campaigns from the days of reconstruction to the period of our disenthralment, when every canvass and every election was a struggle for political life and the return of good government, Col. Richardson never faltered in his duty as a leader and a hard, self-sacrificing worker until permanent success was assured. The marshalship was worthily bestowed.

"The Blind Man Eloquent."

We greatly mistake if the announcement that Rev. Dr. Milburn has been elected to the honored position of Chaplain of the House of Representatives in Congress is not received in this community with universal pleasure—the pleasure which all feel in the good fortune of a favorite. Dr. Milburn held the same sacred office in Congress years ago, and we do not wonder that any member who once heard his eloquence advocated his election on this occasion.

His masterly lectures on the lives of Burr and Prentiss are such literary treasures as are rarely vouchsafed to an audience—something to heighten one's admiration of the beauty of language, the powers of oratory and the wondrous charms of imagination, and to fix the lecturer in the memory for years to come.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. H. Lyon, of Elizabethtown, editor of the *Bladen Bulletin*, has been seriously ill.

Mr. Kirkland Huske, who for some time has been at Charlottesville, Va., with Messrs. A. D. Wright & Bro., is paying a visit to Fayetteville.

Mr. James M. Matthews, who was very popular and liberally patronized at the Fayetteville Hotel, now has his saloon at the Overbaugh House.

Accident deprived Mr. J. R. Lee of his commodious store, but he still makes an attractive display of good things in the Haigh building, on north Hay street.

Col. C. W. Broadfoot has removed his law-office from Green to Anderson street, near the office of the Sheriff. We regret to lose such pleasant neighbors as Col. Broadfoot and Sheriff McQueen.

Capt. Charles Humphreys, of the Cape Fear Navigation Corps, has left us for a time. We are sorry to lose him from the community, and hope that he will again be quartered with us in the future.

The corner of Hay and Donaldson streets will soon be one of the architectural ornaments of the town. As Col. Starr's new building progresses we see more and more clearly its beauty and excellence.

Pressed for an abiding place since the big fire, Mr. Charles Marsh is now settled with his stock of goods in Mr. Lauder's marble-yard building. A young man earnestly striving for advancement, we wish him abundance of good luck.

We learn that Capt. A. H. Worth with the *River Queen* will soon be running regularly on the Cape Fear River. May the *River Queen's* every trip carry a full complement of passengers, whose ride the genial commander will always make pleasant and agreeable, and a cargo of freights which will swell the profits every week.

Prof. Antonio Bellezza, who announces in our advertising columns the opening of his dancing classes here, gave instruction in the graceful art in our town last winter, giving perfect satisfaction and making many friends. We can heartily commend him as a painstaking and successful instructor, and hope he will be liberally patronized.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½@12	Flint—good,	10@11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	14@15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	5
Sides,	5½@6	IRON—	
Shoulders,	4½@5	American,	3@3½
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	13@14	N. Carolina,	11@12½
Shoulders,	5½@6	Western,	9@12½
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Up country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	4@6	Harness, c'ntry,	30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(50d basis),	3.25
Northern,	25@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	5@6
Java,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	25@40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.75@3.00
CHICKENS,	12½@17½	SALT,	90@1.00
EGGS,	18@20	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Family,	4.75	Granulated,	7½@8
West. Fam.,	5.00@7.50	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	60@70	SHUCKS,	40@50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn—new,	55@60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Peas—new,	60@65	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Rye,	1.00@1.10	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	40@50	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.25		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8 11-16 cents, at which price it continued on Tuesday, with a dull market. Yesterday it declined to 8¾, with the market quiet.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was steady yesterday at 31½@32 cents.

Rosin was firm, prices ranging from 60 cents for Common to $2.50 for fine grades.

Crude Turpentine—Hard 80@$1.00, Yellow Dip and Virgin $1.50.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8, 1885.—Middling cotton closes steady at 8 15-16 cents. Spirits firm at 34 cents. Rosin quiet at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1885.—Cotton firm at 9¾ cents. Spirits dull at 37½ cents. Rosin quiet at $1.02½ for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

— GET —

Your Stockings Ready.

MRS. L. BANKS

Has just received

New Currants, Raisins, Citron; Fruits, Figs, Nuts, Gelatine, Spiced Oysters, Celery Salts, Celery Relish.

CANDIES:

WHITMAN'S CELEBRATED French Candies.

☞ Banks's Candies a specialty.

dec 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

OFFER

AN ATTRACTIVE LINE

OF

NEW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas and Holiday

PRESENTS.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to

VISIT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

dec 10-tf

Steam Fire Engine.

ON DEC. 15, 1885, I will close out my entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

An Entire Clean out Sale.

From this date until the day of sale I will make a greater reduction than ever before.

CLOAKS 50 per cent. less than New York Cost.
CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK 3 for 25 cents.
SPOOL TWIST 3 for 5 cents.

Remember the Day of Sale: Dec. 15, 1885.

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.,
Next door to Horne's Drug Store.
dec 10-1t

At WILLIAMS HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1885.

THE CAMILLA URSO

Grand Concert Company

will present to the public

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.

Do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to hear

CAMILLA URSO,

The FAMOUS VIOLIN VIRTUOSO,

ably assisted by

Well-known Celebrities of the Musical World.

If you desire choice seats for the *elite* event of the season, secure them at once at McNeill & Co.'s Book and Music Store.

☞ Reserved seats $1.25, general admission $1.00, children 50 cents, gallery 50 cents. 1t

Railway Excursion and Grand Tournament

AT SHOE HEEL,

On Thursday, Dec. 17, 1885.

COACHES, with ample accommodations, attached to the regular freight train, will leave Fayetteville at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Shoe Heel at 10 A. M. Returning, leave Shoe Heel at 4:30 P. M. and arrive at Fayetteville at 8 P. M.

Parties wishing to remain at the ball that night can return on the regular passenger train next day, their tickets being good for that purpose. The Harpers from Wilmington will furnish their delightful music for the ball.

The grand tournament will take place at 11 A. M.

☞ Fare for round trip: $1.00.

M. McNAIR,
dec 10-1t A. J. McKINNON, } Managers.

Christmas Goods.

PLUSH DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, ODOR STANDS AND HAND BAGS. ALSO ELEGANT XMAS CARDS AND

TOYS

IN GREAT VARIETY. IN FACT, PRESENTS TO SUIT BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.

Great Reduction in Millinery.

MRS. JOHN SHAW,
Green street, Fayetteville, N. C.
dec 10-2t

Notice of Removal.

WALTER WATSON

Will Move his Hardware Store

TO THE RAY CORNER STORE,

(Now occupied by J. A. Pemberton, Jr.)

About Jan'y 1, 1886,

where he will continue to keep a good line of

HARDWARE.

Will be pleased to see his old friends and make new acquaintances.
dec 10-tf

Adminstrator's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1886, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., I shall offer for sale Ten Shares of the capital stock of Fayetteville National Bank, Eight Hundred Dollars in Cumberland County Bridge Bonds. Also, a Steam Saw Mill and fixtures—20 horse-power Engine of Erie City make—several Mules and Wagons, a lot of Cattle and two small tracts of Land lying on or near Black River. Terms Cash.

D. McD. GEDDIE,
dec 10 ts Administrator of John Geddie, Sr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. Gs.

"YOU WILL"

Find Fine, Fresh, Fancy Family Groceries

AT

R. T. SCANLIN'S, Agt.,

No. 47 Person Street,

who is prepared, and receiving daily from the Northern cities, to supply the wants of a first-class trade in *GROCERIES, PROVISIONS* and *TABLE SUPPLIES*, "as follows."

Meats and Provisions.

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, Home-made and Richmond Sausage, Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs' Feet, &c., &c.

Groceries.

All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

Holiday Supplies.

A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, Nice Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, and Spices, Fruits and Flavoring of all kinds for fruit cake.

CANNED Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Sauce Catsups, Pickles, &c., &c.

Wines and Liquors.

FOR MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE:

PURE Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy, distilled on the mountains of CLEVELAND county, North Carolina. French Brandy and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.

Lager Beer in bottles and kegs. London Porter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

Oysters.

Last, but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters, direct from Norfolk, *shipped, received, kept and delivered on ice.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1885. dec 10-1m

Professor Antonio Bellezza

respectfully announces to the public that he will open in this city a Dancing School for ladies, gentlemen and children. Terms the same as formerly.

Gentlemen's opening Thursday evening, Dec. 10, at 7:30.

Ladies' and children's opening Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 3:30.

☞ Lessons at F. I. L. I. Armory. 1t

Office of Board of County Commissioners

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds and Clerk of Board County Commissioners.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 7, 1885.

At a meeting of the Board this day held, it was ordered,

That an election be held at the late residence of O. H. Blocker in Rockfish Township, on Thursday, 14th day of January, 1886, at which time and place the qualified voters of Gray's Creek and Rockfish Townships, living within the following boundaries, beginning at a point in Gray's Creek Township where Murphy's outside ditch, the Wilmington road and the boundary-line fence of the no-fence district in said Township all come or run together and part near Redin McLemore's, and following the east side of the said ditch, nearly north, to and crossing Rockfish creek near Mrs. Eliza Clark's; thence, as nearly on a line as practicable, by a branch in Rockfish Township to the south-west part of Caroline Carmon's field and along her back fence; and thence on the east side of a road passing east of Josh Carver's and John Ray's to a point on the same road above or north of George Murphy's, nearly opposite the north-west part of Warren Carver's field; thence along his upper fence to his upper gate; thence on the east side of his town road to a point near the old Cameron mill, crossing the road there; thence following Daniel Smith's back fence, the west edge of the swamp, to John Stewart's; thence along his east or swamp fence and passing Bill Buie's, west of his house, to Ayer's causeway; thence along said causeway or road past the Mineral Spring, crossing the River or Wilmington road just above William Brewington's; thence along his north fence and line to the Cape Fear river; thence down the river to the mouth of Rockfish creek; thence up said creek and the no-fence line in Gray's Creek Township to the beginning, will vote whether or not they will adopt the "stock" or "no stock" law; and it is ordered that there be a registration of voters within said district.

☞ Henry Clark is appointed Registrar, and Theo. Evans and James Bryant are appointed Judges.

H. C. FISHER,
dec 10-to Clerk of the Board.

A WEEK'S READING FREE!

FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,

The "Atlanta Constitution."

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS

"UNCLE REMUS'S" World-Famous Sketches of the Plantation Darkey.

"BILL ARP'S" Humorous Letters for the Home and Hearth Stone.

"BETSY HAMILTON'S" advenitures told in "Cracker" Dialect.

War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News, Poems, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence,

A World of Instruction and Entertainment!

Twelve Pages. The Brightest and Best Weekly. Pleases every member of the Family.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A SPECIMEN COPY, FREE.

Address "THE CONSTITUTION" Atlanta, Ga

They Met.

They met—'twas at the garden gate;
The moon shone bright—the hour was late;
No prying eyes were round to see—
And he was there, and so was she.

They wandered through each well known walk;
They talked the talk all lovers talk;
The moonbeams peered through bush and tree,
And he was there, and so was she.

"Thou art my life, my soul!" he cried;
"There lives not on this world so wide
An angel without wings like thee—"
And he was there, and so was she.

And from her lips these accounts fell:
"My love for thee words fail to tell;
'Tis boundless, dearest, as the sea—"
And she was there, and so was he.

Sweet moon, 'neath thy inspiring rays,
What pranks mysterious Cupid plays;
A moonshine little god is he—
And he was there, and so was she.

"Hector—good dog!" the old man said,
"Yon maudlin fool should be in bed;
My noble hound, I'll cut thee loose;
We'll cook yon midnight-wanderer's goose."

"Adolphus, fly!" the maiden cried,
"Here Hector, with mouth open wide,
And eyes that glow like balls of fire,
Comes, followed by my wrathful sire."

He shook the dewdrops from his boots;
Like meteor through the air he scoots;
But Hector rushes like the wind,
And grabs the flying man behind.

A growl—a rip—sh! never, never,
Did pants from ties so quickly sever;
Freed from his foe, Adolphus starts,
And o'er the fence like lightning darts.

The modest moon still brightly shone;
Such sights she oft has gazed upon;
Such sights, while Time remains, she'll see—
And she was there, but where was he?

A Practical Joke.

It is related of Sothern, the famous actor, that his fondness for practical joking was almost unparalleled. On one occasion, it it related, he gave a dinner party to about a dozen gentlemen, of whom one, designated as Thompson, was late. The others had just sat down to their soup when a loud ring announced the arrival of the late Mr. Thompson. Sothern hastily exclaimed:

"Let us all get under the table. Fancy Thompson's surprise when he beholds a long table devoid of guests."

Sothern's love of practical joking was well known, so that the company were not astonished at the odd proposition, and in a couple of seconds every man was concealed from view beneath the table. Sothern made a half dive, merely to hoodwink his unsuspecting guests and lead them to suppose he intended to join them under the mahogany, then resumed his place at the head of the table. Thompson entered, stared at his host for a moment, and then exclaimed:

"Hallo! where are all the fellows? I thought I would surely be the last man today."

Sothern shook his head in a lugubrious fashion, and in melancholy tones replied:

"I can't explain it, my dear fellow, but the moment they heard your name they all got under the table."

The expression on the faces of the hoaxed guests as they slowly emerged, one by one, from their concealment, can be better imagined than described. Sothern looked the picture of innocence.

Shopkeeper—"I beg your pardon, sir, but one of them half-crowns is counterfeit." Customer—"I know it, sir. I got it here last week." Seeing a smile on the shopkeeper's face he says: "I see you doubt my word, sir. Shopkeeper—"Not at all, sir. I was merely thinking how remarkable it was that you should have got this money here last week when I only opened to-day."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Rice Cakes.

Boil a cupful of rice very soft; mash it fine; add a pint of milk and three eggs (or one egg and half a teaspoonful soda), stir in a little flour; butter the griddle and pour on in small cakes; serve hot with butter and sugar or syrup.

Hominy Muffins.

Take two cupfuls of very fine hominy, boiled and cold; beat it smooth and stir in three cupfuls of sour milk, half a cupful of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of salt and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar; then add three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one large cupful of flour; bake quickly.

Beef Omelet.

Three pounds of beef chopped fine; three eggs beaten together; six crackers rolled fine; one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of melted butter; sage to the taste; mix well and make like a loaf of bread; put a little water and bits of butter into the pan; invert another pan over it; baste the omelet occasionally; bake an hour and a quarter, and when cold slice very thin.

Chicken Cutlets.

Take the meat of cold roast chickens chopped very fine, a cupful of gravy, four beaten eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of bread crumbs, pepper and salt to the taste. Put the gravy into a pan to heat, and when hot add the meat and bread crumbs, then the eggs and seasoning; let it thicken for two or three minutes, stirring constantly; then pour out into a flat dish to cool. When stiff cut into little cakes and fry in lard to a delicate brown.

Indian Light Biscuit.

One quart of sifted Indian meal, a very small teaspoonful of salt, three pints of milk, four eggs. Butter a sufficient number of cups or small, deep tins; nearly fill them with the batter. Set them immediatly into a hot oven, and bake them fast. Turn them out of the cups, send them warm to table, pull them open and eat with butter. They will puff up finely if at the last you stir in a level teaspoonful of soda melted in a little warm water.

Quince Marmalade.

Boil the quinces until they are soft, then peel them and rub them through a sieve or on a grater. To each pint of pulp allow one pint of sugar and boil for two hours, stirring frequently. It is well to place the preserving kettle where there is no danger of burning, but where the boiling is continuous. The long boiling causes the color to become a rich red. An inferior marmalade may be made by leaving the skins and cores and pressing through a seive, proceeding as above.

Custard and Apple Sauce.

One pint of the pulp of roasted apples strained, one-half pint of pulverized sugar, the whites of three eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add a spoonful of apple and a spoonful of sugar alternately, beating all together until the the mixture stands perfectly stiff on the spoon. It will swell very much. Make a boiled custard of the three yolks of eggs, one pint of milk and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flavor with vanilla. Place the custard in saucers, cover with apple sauce and serve.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE TRUE POLICY IN FARMING.

How Planters May Accumulate Some Money.

From the Eclectic Recier.

Raise everything you consume. Corn, oats, wheat, beans, turnips, potatoes, hay, straw, beef, pork and fowls can be raised in almost any section of the South, if only properly cared for, and in many sections some of the above products will double the the profit of cotton. Hay can be grown in most of the Southern States with one-fourth the attention required for cotton, and a yield of two a half tons per acre realized; the prime article will sell for $20 per ton, which will be an income of $50 per acre, and $10 amply covering the labor on an acre of hay properly cured, it leaves $40 profit per acre. But without regard to the profit on the articles named, if the planter will follow the Pennsylvania farmer and raise everything that he consumes, only growing cotton and tobacco for the money crop, he will find that each year leaves him something to put away, and in a few years he will be independent and his plantation increased in value.

It is the policy of many Southern merchants to discourage any other crop than cotton. They will, in many cases, refuse to advance supplies unless cotton is the only crop grown. Then the planter is at their mercy. Everything he buys goes against the crop, and if it be a light crop the planter often comes out at the end of the year in debt.

The true secret of successful farming is to raise your own supplies, build good barns, and make all the compost manures possible with your present stock (and it will astonish you what an amount can be made by mixing leaves, loam, etc., with stable manures). Buy nothing that you can raise on your own soil. If you have any to spare after this devote it to cotton and tobacco. You will soon dispense with the merchant's advances and have money in the bank. It is the secret of the Pennsylvania farmer's success, and if it works that way in Pennsylvania why not in North Carolina?

Swamp-Muck—Its Value on the Farm.

Much has been written, both for and against the value of swamp-muck as a fertilizer. But in spite of all objections to it, the fact remains that swamp-muck of an average good quality, consisting mainly of decayed vegetable matter, contains one and a half per cent. of nitrogen. It is true that this nitrogen is inert, and it is necessary to take action to make it available. To do this is the business of the farmer, who rarely finds the materials with which he works already prepared to his hand. One and a half per cent. is equal to 30 lbs. per ton. Thirty pounds of the cheapest nitrogen the farmer can procure is worth $3. If swamp-muck, by the expenditure of a little labor at this season, can be made worth $3 a ton, or one cubic yard, what is it worth per acre if three feet deep? We forbear to say any more than this, lest our readers might think us extravagant. We would impress upon the minds of farmers who own swamps, which are left to remain unsightly and unhealthful eyesores upon their farms, the hard fact that they are not only wasting a valuable opportunity of improving their lands by neglecting to drain these marshy places, but are leaving unused the valuable material which might fertilize the upland, to make is doubly productive. The writer speaks from his own knowledge and experience in this respect, having for some years dug and used annually several hundred tons of swamp-muck in the form of compost with lime and barn-yard manure. He has used it when dry as litter, as an absorbent in the manure cellar, cattle yards and pig-pens, and has found it to be worth all that the chemists have claimed for it.

Planting Early Potatoes, Tobacco, &c.

From the Petersburg Messenger.

Very few persons plant anything in December, and yet there are several things that would frequently do well planted at this season of the year. Among these are the Irish potato, tobacco, and several of the heavy garden crops. It often happens that wet or inclement weather in spring delays the planting of the potato, till it is too late for an early crop. But if it is put into the ground now the seed will be sending out rootlets, and making some progress preparatory to the approach of warmer weather. Thus, as soon as there are a few warm days in April the plant will appear above ground and go right off to growing before the spring crop is planted.

Select a piece of light, dry soil, open the furrows, drop the seed and cover them thickly with good stable or hog-pen manure. The manure will keep the seed warm, none of them will rot, and by the first of April the roots will have grown several inches. Cover the furrow with the turn plow, and keep the stock off the ground. This patch will come on two or three weeks earlier than potatoes planted in March.

Roaming Hens.

Hens like to have their liberty to roam over the garden and fields and to select their own nesting places in the barn or among the bushes or tall grass in the vicinity of buildings, but the profits to their owners under such circumstances are not always sure to be satisfactory. Hens in the garden are generally unmitigated nuisances—surely so if they are your neighbor's hens. Many persons seem to think that poultry cannot be profitable unless they can have their full liberty, and can obtain most of their living from what they can pick up while foraging on their own account. But this is a mistake. Hens running at large, unless closely watched and cared for, seldom pay very well. They often have to scratch too hard for a living, and what eggs they lay are largely lost or in some way wasted. Then the chickens get caught by hawks, foxes or other animals of prey.

Cracked Heelz.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Cracked heels is a very common affection among horses in this country, and is often attended with considerable lameness. It may be considered in the light of local plethora, or congestion of the capillaries. If they have existed any length of time an offensive discharge ensues, and the surrounding skin becomes tender and the limb tumefied; sympathetic fever then sets in, the animal loses his appetite and falls off in flesh. Cracked heels may be treated on the same general principles as grease or scratches. It is necessary at times, in order to keep the edges of the crack in contact, to apply a soft pad wetted with balsam, and encircle the parts with a narrow roller. To relieve pain, apply a cloth moistened with sulphuric ether.

The authorities of the District of Columbia will make an effort to induce Congress to assume the entire debt of the District, which amounts to over $21,000,000. Similar efforts have been made before, but without success.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

The Kimball House in Atlanta, Ga., cost $611,350.59.

"London has a birth every five minutes," writes Max O'Reil.

Only fifteen of the 137 counties in Georgia now permit the sale of liquor.

William H. Vanderbilt will issue no cards of admission to his art gallery this winter.

The Sultan of Turkey has 250 wives, and his personal expenses are $12,000,000 per year.

The receipts for Edwin Booth's two weeks' engagement in Baltimore amounted to $20,000.

A single chandelier in the mountain castle of that spendthrift, the King of Bavaria, cost £4,800.

The total amount of internal revenue collected for the year ending June 30, 1885, was $112,421,121.

It is said that the Italians of New York have $22,000,000 deposited in the Bleecker street Savings Bank.

Bismarck's income tax is $1,500, while that of the Berlin merchant, Herr von Hauseman, is $16,000.

Queen Marguerite, of Italy, despite a tendency toward stoutness, is one of the loveliest women in Europe.

Senators Blair and Frye are said to be the only members of the upper house of Congress who are teetotalers.

Three million pupils now attend the free schools in the Southern States, and over $10,000,000 are annually raised to support them.

Miss Fay Templeton, the singer, has been sued for a divorce. At last Miss Templeton begins to shine as a great artist.

Senator Voorhees is one of the most frequent visitors to the Congressional Library, often having as many as a score of volumes at one time.

Jennie Lind will sing in public next summer for the first time in twenty-two years. Her appearance will be for a charitable purpose.

Madame Sophia Menter, the pianist, is alleged to have retired from public life to enjoy a fortune of $3,000,000 left to her by a Russian admirer.

If the late Mr. Fargus, otherwise known as Hugh Conway, were to come to life he would be astonished to learn how many stories he had written.

Mrs. Mijatovitch, wife of the Servian Minister to Great Britain, is an American lady. She is said to be the author of all the Minister's state papers.

Gen. Longstreet spends most of his time in literary work at his home at Gainesville, Ga. His recollections are as vivid as though the war had closed but a month ago.

A cyclone has swept over the Phillippine Islands, destroying 8,000 buildings, including numerous churches and schoolhouses, and killing over a score of persons.

A number of the citizens of Santa Fe, N. M., have sent General Fitz Lee a beautiful little silver sabre in token of their appreciation of the late Democratic victory in Virginia.

Col. Ingersoll is said to have taken up a residence in New York to escape the political associations he had formed at the capital. He looks for a long lease of Democratic power.

King Humbert has registered a vow that Italy shall become the wine-producing country for which nature has fitted it, and he will use on his own table no other than native wines.

Count von Moltke has just celebrated his 86th birthday in the bosom of his family on his Silesian estate. The Field Marshal is still wonderfully healthy and active for his great age.

The bridal toilettes of the Princess Marie of Orleans and the Princess Charlotte de la Tremellie were notable for the absence of jewels, orange blossoms being the only ornaments.

It is stated that Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, will return to Petersburg upon the expiration of his term and will probably be a candidate for Congress from that district next fall.

The Emperor William of Germany has decided to decline the projected ovation in his honor on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Prussia.

Persons in need of $500 are reminded that H. A. Chittenden, of Montclair, N. J., offers that sum to any one who will prove that the earth revolves on its axis or that it moves around the sun.

Mr. Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, is building the most expensive residence ever erected in Baltimore. Exclusive of furnishing, the cost of it will amount to more than $750,000.

Mme. Adelina Patti will be married to Signor Nicolini in June next—that is to say, in the legal period of ten months after her divorce from Marquis de Caux. Nicolini's real name is Earnest Nicholas, and he belongs to an humble French family.

Gen. Custer's widow draws a pension of $5,000 annually, earns something by literary work and has a pleasant and very profitable position in a commercial way in New York. No wonder she didn't want to be bothered with the Detroit Pension Agency.

Ellen Terry's health gives great uneasiness to her friends. She is almost every week invalided now, and there are fears that she will break down utterly from the fatigue of rehearsing "Faust" before presentation of the play that will soon take place in London.

Minister Phelps is pronounced by a London correspondent to be more popular than ex-Minister Lowell, because Mrs. Phelps goes into society and assists in her husband's receptions, while the poor health of Mrs. Lowell rarely permitted her to participate in such enjoyments.

The first straw in the Senatorial fight in Virginia is the nomination of the Hon. C. E. Stuart by the Democrats for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Stuart is pronounced in his advocacy of the nomination of Mr. Barbour for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Gen. Mahone.

Leaving Baden-Baden a fortnight ago, "I hope," said Kaiser Wilhelm to the burgomaster, "to see you again next year. I have often before said the same thing, but at my age it is impossible to lay out any more plans. It is, in fact, very problematical if I shall ever come among you again, but I hope, at least, to do so."

The report that Senator Mahone is to be made general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is denied from Washington. The denial is based on the fact that C. P. Huntington, president of the road, has always opposed Mahone and in the campaign of 1881 contributed a handsome sum to the Democratic fund to defeat him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Week and Next Week

AT

HEADQUARTERS.

25

Sets Fancy Toilet Sets,

St. Denis, St. Lyon, Rangoon, Woodstock, Alton and Pastoral Patterns.

25

Sets in Tin--Handsome Colors.

15

Tea Sets--44 and 56 pieces--China.

500

Sets Common Teas, at 20 Cents per set.

DINNER SETS

in stock—latest shapes.

FULL

LINE WHITE GOODS, CRYSTAL AND COLORED.

GLASS GOODS.

Endless variety of Lamps and Fixtures.

MIRRORS.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

PLATED GOODS.

My stock will be complete this and next week.

LARGE PROVISION

has been made to fill this beautiful ware with

Every Substantial and Dainty That Money Can Buy.

Fruits and Nuts, Fish, Fowl and Meats of every kind;
Vegetables, Farinaceous Goods, Rye and Graham Flours.

Thomson's Imperial Flour

and every ingredient that a cook book can call for.

Canned Goods in great variety,

Glass Goods, appetizing and wholesome,

EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES,

Cranberries, Currants, Citron, Raisins,

BUCKWHEAT,

BUTTER from best dairies in Goshen county, N. Y.

SYRUP, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, PICKLES,

CHEESE—GERMAN and AMERICAN.

☞ In short, anything wanted may be called for

At Headquarters.

AN EYE

to the GRAND RECEPTION proposed for

Mr. SANTA CLAUS

who will stop at Headquarters

1885.

☞ No charge for visitors. Great pleasure taken to show and price my Goods, and

IF NOT OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH OF MASON & DIXON'S LINE,

DON'T BUY.

The fond memory of the past makes me grateful to an appreciative public, and in token thereof I tender to one and all a very pressing invitation to visit and examine

Our Prices

before buying.

HEADQUATERS

TO THE FRONT.

BUSINESS MY MOTTO.

I throw back the curtain to my

Jumbo Stock.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

nov 12-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

A. OVERBAUGH, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF COMMERCIAL Agents and travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodations and good management. It stands among the first hotels of the State. Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the pleasure and comfort of its guests.
oct 29 tf.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

S. J. HINSDALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PURE AND GENUINE MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,
SPICES,
Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
SOAPS, POTASH, STARCH, DYE-STUFFS,
Choice Green and Black Teas,
FERTILIZING CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
Oct. 8, 1885. 1y

CHARLES HAIGH

HAS REMOVED

to his new and commodious building between

His Old Stand and People's National Bank,

Where he has in store a full line of

Staple Groceries:

BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SALT, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS, &C.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
WOODEN-WARE,
LEATHER,
AXLES,
RIMS, &C.

Agricultural Implements,

With additional store accommodations, and a very complete assortment of everything wanted in my branch of trade, I confidently ask for a continuance of the generous patronage which has favored me in the past.

CHARLES HAIGH.

Oct. 22 tf

GUANO

For Wheat and Cotton.

I have now on hand my FIRST INSTALLMENT of

THE CELEBRATED

Navassa Guano,

for Wheat and Cotton, and would suggest to farmers that a favorable opportunity is offered for hauling it out as they bring in cotton.
nov 26-tf R. M. NIMOCKS.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128 tf

HOLLAND HOUSE,

SHOE HEEL, N. C.,

COMFORTABLE ROOMS. NEW FURNITURE.
CONVENIENT TO BOTH DEPOTS.

Table supplied with the best the market affords No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Give us a trial.

C. A. HOLLAND.
October 1, 1885. 138-3m

Logs! Logs! Logs!

WE WISH TO BUY PINE LOGS ON THE line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, delivered at the sidings. Persons having logs to sell will find it to their interest to write us.

GREENSBORO SASH AND BLIND CO.,
nov 19-1m Greensboro, N. C.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

COAL! COAL!

25 Tons of ANTHRACITE COAL on the yard at

McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 22 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL,

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

"Uncle Shep,"

AT 51 PERSON STREET,

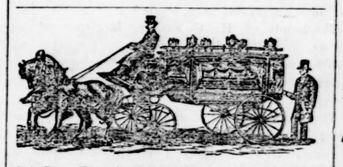
IS WIDE AWAKE to the interests of his customers, and invites

ALL HIS FRIENDS,

whether relatives or not, to call and see him. He is prepared to furnish them with new and fresh supplies of

Groceries, &c.

He has added to his stock the FINEST CAKES and CRACKERS that Walter G. Wilson's establishment can produce, the best FRENCH CANDIES, &c., all of which will be sold at *prices to suit the times.*
nov 26-tf D. S. MAULTSBY, SR.



JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metallic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

VALUABLE

Farming Land

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE contained in a mortgage deed made by W. D. Smith to E. J. Lilly, executed May 1, 1877, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, one hundred and thirty acres of land about 2½ miles from Fayetteville on Juniper branch, adjoining Ruffin Vaughn and others.

Sale will be made as a whole or in tracts of convenient size to suit purchasers.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Attorney for Mortgagee.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day duly qualified before the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the will of J. Ann Colvin, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Dec. 3, 1886. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of J. Ann Colvin.
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

Executor's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1885, at 11 o'clock I will, at the late residence of J. Ann Colvin, dec'd, expose to sale by public auction, FOR CASH, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of House and Kitchen Furniture, Plated and Silver Ware, Crockery, one Horse and Rockaway, two Cows and Calves and other property.

☞ At the same time the late residence will be rented.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of Miss J. Ann Colvin.
Dec. 2, 1885. dec 3-tf

Land Sale.

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1886, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale a valuable tract of land lying on railroad within a half mile of Winder, and containing about 215 acres. Terms Cash.

The above land may be bought privately, on reasonable terms, before day of sale by application to

C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
dec 3-ts

Tin Roofing,

ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.

☞ Jobbing generally.

A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.
September 10, 1885. 135-3m

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Store for Sale

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, made in special proceedings entitled Jane Smith against [illegible] Smith and others, I will on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville that

Valuable Store on Gillespie Street

in said town now occupied by Hart & Dept. The store is on one of the best business streets in town and offers

A FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Terms—one-half cash, balance in eight months with interest from date at 8 per cent. Title perfect.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Commissioner.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL,
Proprietor.
October 1, 1885. 138-6m

Groceries, Groceries.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR

Groceries and Provisions

Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see

G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.
Sept. 17, 1885. 136 3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 13.

To take effect at 5:00 A. M., Nov. 23, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennetteville,		8:20 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	2:15 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,	3:43 p. m.	
Liberty,	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,		11:05 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:00 m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m. and Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26-tf

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE

TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup at whooping cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.